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BOGACHEV VIEWS ISSUES OF GROMYKO-SHULTZ STATEMENT

LD141825 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 14 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

Certain quarters in Washington are currently making efforts to confuse the issue of the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations, to call into question the joint statement passed after the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz in Geneva, the statement which underlines agreement of both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. to discuss the entire complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and intermediate-range -- in their interrelationship.

Some media organizations in the West, quoting sources in Washington, say that the main obstacle now is allegedly a lack of clarity on the issue of interrelationship between the three issues of negotiations. The United States believes it is possible to reach agreement on the issue of "Euromissiles" without resolving the issue of Reagan's initiative in the field of strategic defense, the London GUARDIAN newspaper writes.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said Sunday that he saw no interrelationship whatsoever between the three issues to be discussed in the forthcoming negotiations.

During a conversation with political news analysts, Andrey Gromyko said that in Geneva the view had prevailed that the question of either strategic arms or intermediate-range nuclear weapons cannot be examined without the question of preventing the arms race in space. After the meeting in Geneva George Shultz addressed a letter to Andrey Gromyko saying that the U.S. Government intended to abide by the accord reached in Geneva and that it regarded seriously the commitments assumed under that accord.

It is absolutely obvious that without an accord, simultaneous and inter-related in all three directions, there can be no advancement in the realization of what was agreed upon in Geneva. The three directions during the conduct of the negotiations naturally increase the number of different components, and possibilities for their exchange and different adjustments are growing. However, one should undoubtedly reckon with the probability of difficulties. However, there is no other road toward resolution of urgent problems of arms limitation on a mutually acceptable basis.

In addition to the desire to conduct negotiations the readiness of the United States to display good will, to demonstrate the striving for their successful completion is also necessary. As to the Soviet Union, it is ready, like before, to walk its portion of the way toward attaining any agreements on lessening the threat of nuclear war, toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, toward ensuring a stable and durable peace on earth.

'HONEST, CONSTRUCTIVE' ARMS TALKS URGED

LD141525 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 14 Jan 85

["For Honest, Constructive Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 14 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Cherniyshev.

The world's response to the results of the Geneva meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz is that of satisfaction and hope.

Of particular importance, it is stressed, is the agreement on the subject and goals of Soviet-American talks on issues of space and nuclear armaments.

At the same time, declarations are coming out of Washington to the effect that the continuation of the American programme of developing a space-based anti-missile defense system and the deployment of MX missiles are vitally important factors for a success of the future talks with the USSR. Views are also being expressed that the United States can use the "star wars" concept as a "trump card" at the talks. This has been claimed, for instance by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper.

Such attempts to equate important negotiations with a card game seem to be prompted by the desire to predetermine their unsuccessful outcome, or by the unwillingness to realize the true situation in the world. In either case, all this runs counter to the peoples' hopes for improved Soviet-American relations and the elimination of the war threat.

Firstly, as the practice of talks showed, the policy of using "trump cards" always stood in the way of accords. Besides, the "trump cards" proved to be nothing but bluff in the end. Moreover, by preventing talks reaching a successful completion, the "trump cards" turned into new heaps of armaments, compelling the other side to adopt counter-measures to preserve the parity of forces. One of the latest examples was the deployment by the United States of Pershing Two and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Secondly, the Washington-instigated arms race created a serious threat to peace, so the prevention of the arms race in outer space is one of the goals of the new talks agreed upon in Geneva. The "star wars" programme has not as yet attained practical complexity, so there is a chance to resolve the problem without much effort.

Thirdly, the new talks should be directed at enhancing strategic stability, which is possible only along the lines of a mutual reduction of the level of military confrontation, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. So the advancement of "trump cards" of all sorts and the attempts to conduct talks from the "position of strength" will hardly facilitate their success.

Fourthly, it was agreed in Geneva that the issues of space and nuclear armaments will be considered and handled in their inter-relationship, which means an all-round, comprehensive inclusion of all problems with due account for the security interests of both sides.

The future will show whether the United States will adopt a realistic stand at the talks, whether it will act in a constructive and positive spirit. As Andrey Gromyko told a group of political news analysts, "Without reaching an accord, simultaneous and interrelated in all the three directions, there can be no advancement in the realization of what was agreed upon in Geneva." It is also in this case that it is possible to ensure a real advancement along the path of stopping the arms race, averting the threat of nuclear war and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons.

GENEVA TALKS, PROSPECTS VIEWED IN KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

PM141400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev article under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "At the Start of the Road"]

[Text] The world must step back from the edge of the abyss on which it is balancing -- that is the imperative demand of the world's peoples.

What needs to be done to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and remove the threat of annihilation hanging over mankind? It is necessary to reverse the arms race and to prevent it from spreading to outer space. It is necessary to ease international tension and to create an atmosphere of trust in relations between states.

Well, is that possible? Yes, undoubtedly so. The road toward this is indicated by the Soviet Union and is opened up by the Soviet peace initiatives -- the proposals the Soviet political and state leadership is submitting. This road is a long and difficult one and a great many obstacles have already been created on it: The policy of confrontation to which the Washington administration has stubbornly adhered, its commitment to the policy of strength, and the pursuit of military superiority. But this road must be traveled; there is no sensible alternative to it.

But in order to travel it, the first step must be taken. Not for nothing is it said that only a traveler can cover a road. That first step has been taken -- it was taken in Geneva at the meeting between Comrade A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

The Geneva meeting had its own long and by no means simple history. By embarking at the end of 1983 on the direct deployment of its first-strike nuclear weapons -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- on the territory of a number of West European states, the United States wrecked the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic arms which had until then been under way. All this exacerbated the international situation still further and complicated the already difficult relations between the USSR and the United States.

The Soviet Union, however, realized that in the conditions that had arisen through the fault of the United States, it was necessary persistently and patiently to seek a solution to the most acute and urgent problem currently perturbing people in the world -- the problem of preventing nuclear war. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "it is a question of a problem which can be said to overshadow all others -- how to avert the threat of nuclear war, find a way of stopping the arms race, and create a situation in the world in which the people would not fear for tomorrow."

Believing that delays in this matter would be impermissible, the USSR came out with the initiative of holding talks with the United States on the entire complex of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons. On the basis of this initiative, agreement was reached with the U.S. Administration to embark on entirely new talks embracing both the question of the nonmilitarization of space and questions of reducing strategic and medium-range nuclear arms.

Thus, the Geneva meeting was organized in order to work out a joint understanding of the subject matter and goals of the talks. From the very start, the Soviet Union advocated the elaboration of fundamental guidelines orienting the talks toward reaching mutually acceptable accords which would avert an arms race in space and at the same time ensure progress along the road of radical nuclear arms reductions leading ultimately to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. That was the Soviet Union's responsible and constructive approach to the issues to be discussed at the meeting.

Having displayed initiative with regard to holding new Soviet-U.S. talks, the USSR stressed on more than one occasion that its approach to these talks was based on the fact that they had to be honest and businesslike. On the eve of the Geneva meeting the Soviet Union warned: "The aim of the talks should not be to deceive the partner and public opinion -- we cannot agree to that kind of morality -- but to seek mutually acceptable solutions according with the interests of peace."

The international public was entitled to expect the United States too to adopt a realistic and constructive stance this time.

Were these expectations vindicated? That question can now be answered. Of course, there were many difficulties at the meeting, and that is hardly surprising. The problems being discussed by its participants were too complex and the sides' positions on certain issues too different. But ultimately realism prevailed and a joint Soviet-U.S. statement was adopted. The sides agreed that the complex of issues concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range -- will be the subject of the forthcoming talks and that all questions will be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole [vo vzaimosvyazi].

The aim of the talks, as pointed out in the joint statement, will be to work out effective accords which aim to prevent an arms race in space, end the arms race on earth, limit and reduce nuclear arms, and strengthen strategic stability.

The results of the Geneva meeting and the accords reached during it have evoked a great flood of reaction worldwide. And despite all the differences or shades of opinion, the thought running through the overwhelming majority of reactions is that the road to these accords was opened up by the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and its consistent policy aimed at strengthening international security and removing the threat of nuclear war.

Let us cite a few examples. Thus, the French Antenne 2 television program noted that the Soviet Union demonstrated goodwill and achieved the desired result at the Geneva meeting. H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the West German Bundestag, noted that the peoples' urgent demand that the reckless arms race be stopped and that the threat of nuclear war be removed from mankind contributed to the achievement of a positive result at the Geneva meeting. With its constructive, large-scale proposals, the DAILY WORLD wrote, the USSR vividly demonstrates a serious approach to the exceptionally important problem of the nonmilitarization of space.

Let us note, however, that in the United States the results of the Geneva meeting have evoked extremely contradictory responses, although on the whole, reaction to the accords achieved has been positive even here. G. Shultz, in particular, pointed out that in his opinion, the meeting with A.A. Gromyko was "an important beginning" and the talks that were held were "frank, businesslike, and useful."

At a White House news conference U.S. President R. Reagan also noted that the meeting led to the achievement of an agreement on holding new USSR-U.S. talks on issues linked with nuclear and space arms. He said that the disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union were numerous and profound and that new talks will be difficult, but "we must be prepared to act together wherever possible."

But certain statements by the President caused perplexity, to put it midly, among his audience. In replying to questions, on the one hand he reaffirmed U.S. readiness to hold talks on problems concerning the "star wars" program -- the elaboration of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. On the other hand, he stressed that the United States intends to continue "research work" in this sphere, although, as is well known, the "star wars" program -- or, as it is termed in Washington, the "strategic defense initiative" -- undermines the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty.

This duality is continually heard in Washington politicians' remarks. There are even figures across the ocean who go still further, discount from the outset any possibility of reaching an agreement with the USSR, and champion an unlimited arms race.

They include, for instance, A. Haig, the former secretary of the state in the Reagan administration. He wrote a long article in which he alleged in particular that the "key to nuclear stability" is linked not so much with talks as with the U.S. resolve to build up its military might. From this the conclusion is drawn that it is necessary to continue to build up U.S. military potential, deploy MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, and conclude deployment of Pershing II missiles in West Euope.

One cannot fail to mention here also the recent Washington meeting of leaders from ultra-conservative U.S. organizations, which are continuing their attempts to obtain still greater influence over the White House's political course. The participants in this meeting categorically demanded the complete severance of ties and the ending of talks with the Soviet Union, a further qualitative and quantitative buildup of U.S. military arsenals, and direct armed intervention in various areas of the globe, primarily Central America.

U.S. conservative figures have not only not concealed, but have tried to emphasize in every possible way the fact that they are worried above all by the agreement reached at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva on holding new talks on the complex of issues concerning speace and nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium-range. D. Graham, leader of the reactionary "High Frontier" organization, announced that the launch of a campaign to convince Americans of the "need for the complete implementation" of the "star wars" program. And, A. de Borchgrave, one of the leading ideologies of right-wing conservative circles, stated without the slightest embarrassment that: "Detente could kill the West."

It is no accident that the press of various countries is showing concern with the statements and actions of representatives from the most reactionary and militaristically inclined circles in the United States. Thus, Japan's ASAHI conjectures that future talks may be complicated by attempts by certain circles in the Defense Department and the U.S. Congress to block the achievement of a compromise. Another Japanese newspaper, SANKEI SHIMBUN, notes that during the forthcoming talks "the United States intends to use the strategic defense initiative as its trump card." Reports of this kind cannot fail to cause concern. They show yet again that there is a pressing need to take urgent and effective measures to prevent further destabilization of the strategic situation and avert new rounds in the arms race. What was achieved in Geneva was a step in the right direction.

A CPSU Central Committee Politburo session heard Comrade A.A. Gromyko's report on his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. Unanimous opinion was expressed regarding the importance of the accord achieved at the meeting on the subject matter and goals of Soviet-U.S. talks on the question of space and nuclear arms, which will be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo particularly stressed that during the forthcoming talks only rigorous observance of all parts of the accord that has been reached can ensure real progress along the road of ending the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons. The world's peoples are vitally interested in this.

Thus, the Geneva meeting and the accord reached at it are just the first step down a long road. But this road can and must be traveled to the end. Any difficulties that may be encountered on this road can be overcome -- given, however, one essential condition: The talks must be conducted with strict observance of the fundamental principle of the equality and identical security of the sides, and the participants must each travel their half of the road. The Soviet Union will not be found wanting.

Soviet people and the peoples of the entire world will follow the further development of events with close attention. The goal is still far off, but it is such an important goal that no efforts must be spared to achieve it.

WEINBERGER, SHULTZ CITED ON GROMYKO REMARKS

LD141809 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The foreign press is devoting a great deal of attention to the conversation between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and a group of political observers.

Comrade Gromyko's conversation received a wide response in the United States. Weinberger, defense secretary, made a statement virtually confirming the justness of the words by the USSR foreign minister when he said that forces exist in the United States that would like to bring about a situation whereby space would become open to the arms race. Weinberger said that the United States will continue to implement its space program. [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on January 15 on page 5 of its Morning Edition in a similar report under the rubric "Traveling the Correct Road of Peace" at this point adds the following sentence: "This statement clearly reveals a pathological desire to view everything from the angle of the arms race."]

At the same time, Shultz, the secretary of state, speaking on television stated: The Russians will undoubtedly not nullify any chances, and from my point of view the very presence, of a reciprocal link between the various types of weaponry we will be discussing among the points with which we are in agreement, and which we favor, as does the Soviet Union. Thus there is no difference of opinion on the matter of the presence of such a reciprocal link.

REACTIONS TO GROMYKO-SHULTZ TALKS NOTED

Moscow Cites Praise

LD111725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 11 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Kovshinov]

[Text] The recently ended meeting in Geneva between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, continues to attract much world attention. As you remember, during the meeting the question of the subjects and aims of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons was discussed, and a joint statement was adopted. Politicians and public figures and press, radio, and television observers in many countries are stressing that the meeting in Geneva was important and useful. The aim of the forthcoming talks will be to work out accords which aim to prevent an arms race in space and halt the one on earth.

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes in part that the agreement reached in Geneva on the subject of the talks is only the first step in solving the entire range of complex problems that have to be considered in the course of a Soviet-American dialogue. The Soviet Union is willing to do its bit, writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. One would like to hope that Washington will demonstrate a similar willingness in practice.

The USSR and its allies, says NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, have already more than once demonstrated their will for peace and for taking the most radical measures in the field of the limitation and liquidation of all forms of weapons.

The importance of the new Soviet-American talks was also stressed by the leader of the British Labor Party, Kinnock. At the same time, he drew attention to the fact that the U.S. intention of pursuing a course aimed at achieving nuclear supremacy over the USSR is a mistake.

Foreign Opinions Presented

LD130051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The meeting that took place in Geneva between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has been unanimously called by international observers the central event of the past week. As you know, the question of the subject and the aims of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space armaments was examined there, and a joint statement was adopted. The results of the Geneva meeting, as commentaries point out, have demonstrated the desire of the Soviet Union to come to an agreement on the problems that worry mankind, to put an obstacle in the path of nuclear armaments race, and to ban the militarization of space. We have asked our correspondents in Switzerland, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, to talk about public reaction to the results of the Geneva talks in these countries. Our correspondent in Switzerland, Gennadiy Vedenyapin, interviewed the general secretary of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (Milan Camatino).

(Camatino) said that on a more general level, the more dialogue there is, the better. (Camatino,) in particular, pointed to the fact that the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva have confirmed the usefulness of dialogue in international politics; a dialogue which helps make definite steps toward the achievement of such an essential -- especially at the moment -- mutual understanding. In this sense, stressed (Milan Camatino), the Geneva meeting presents itself as an event which gives rise to hope. He went on to note the fact that the subject of future Soviet-U.S. negotiations will be the whole set of questions relating to space and nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range and that these questions will be examined in intercommunication -- should be considered as itself a positive result.

In conclusion, (Milan Camatino) pointed to the particular importance of Soviet-U.S. relations for the whole of the international situation, and expressed the hope that the current year will be a turning point in the sphere of arms control. And now I hand you over to London: Sergey Sayenko is at the microphone:

[Sayenko] The British public and the country's mass media continue to discuss widely the results of the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and George Shultz. First, the importance of these talks is noted not only for the further development of relations between the USSR and United States but for the cause of strengthening universal peace and the removal of the threat of nuclear catastrophe on our planet.

In the opinion of local observers a definite role in successfully completing the talks can be played by Great Britain. In particular, it is noted in a statement by the British Peace Assembly, the British Government should immediately make its contribution to the cause of progress at the disarmament talks, whose start was laid this week in Geneva during the meeting of the foreign ministers of the USSR and United States.

Primarily, Britain should revise the thesis that her nuclear arsenal should not be taken into account in the overall balance of nuclear weapons to be discussed at the talks.

[Blinov] We switch to Tokyo. Igor Vykhukholev speaking:

[Vykhukholev] Japanese Premier Nakasone declared in a talk with journalists that he was glad to hear about the Soviet-U.S. accord on resuming talks on the reduction of armaments, since it opens up a bright prospect for maintaining peace and stability in the world. The Soviet-U.S. agreement to start fresh talks on disarmament which are being conducted among many countries in the light of the outcome of the Soviet-American meeting have more chances of success. In this connection the Japanese foreign minister noted that in Soviet-Japanese relations a favorable atmosphere may take shape, which would promote an expansion of dialogue between the two countries. Although the position of both sides is strongly different and the coming talks on armaments reduction will probably not be easy, YOMIURI SHIMBUN said, the fact that two major nuclear powers are turning from confrontation to dialogue is of tremendous significance.

[Blinov] The outcome of the meeting in Geneva is being widely discussed in the United States itself. This is what our correspondent in New York, Vladimir Gerasichev, reports.

[Gerasichev] The American public, the press, radio, and TV voices satisfaction at the results of the meeting in Geneva, and President Reagan, too, has highly appraised the results of the Geneva meeting. Speaking at a news conference in the White House, he declared that the meeting has led to the achievement of agreement on holding fresh talks between the USSR and United States on questions connected with nuclear and space armaments. At the same time Reagan made it clearly understood that Washington does not intend to renounce plans for militarizing outer space. The President perplexed journalists in taking a two-faced position on this question of major importance for the destinies of peace. On the one hand he confirmed the readiness of the United States to hold talks on problems of the star wars programs -- in other words on the development of a widescale system of anti-missile defense with space-based elements -- but on the other hand he stressed that the United States intended to continue research work in this field. Americans are also alarmed by the fact that the new arms systems on which fabulous sums of money are being allocated, are being developed parallel with the modernization of existing armaments. On the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a New York University professor, author of the book "Prevention of War in the Nuclear Age" (?Hedrich Fischer), points out that a combination of star wars with existing nuclear arsenals is particularly dangerous. The extraordinarily rapid rates of manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear armaments by the United States is noted by the deputy director of the Defense Information Center, retired Admiral Gene La Rocque. He notes in particular that the commissioning in the United States this year of the seventh latest atomic submarine of the Trident system will essentially signify a violation of the treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons.

[Blinov] I should add that the United States' refusal to freeze the nuclear arsenal and to halt research in space arms causes millions of peace champions, above all in the United States, to set up their struggle for disarmament.

TRIDENT SUBMARINE LAUNCH VIOLATES SALT AGREEMENT

LD132154 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] According to the United States Navy, the seventh Trident nuclear submarine was launched at the General Dynamics Corporation's shipyard in Connecticut on Saturday.

The new submarine, the Alaska, is equipped with 24 tubes for C-4 strategic missiles with MIRV warheads. By adding it to its strategic arsenals the United States will violate the SALT II agreement unless it retires an older Poseidon submarine. True, this agreement, signed in 1979, is yet to be ratified by the United States, but the Reagan administration has pledged to live up to it. It is not the first time, however, that it failed to keep this promise. The SALT II treaty allows each side to have 1,200 strategic weapons with MIRV warheads. By adding the Alaska with its 24 tubes to its submarine fleet, Washington would bring its total of such weapons to 1,214 to go past the agreed upon ceiling.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports from Washington that, as he was announcing the launch of the Alaska, a Pentagon spokesman, Michael Burch, refused to elaborate on whether or not the administration planned to reture a Poseidon submarine. According to the report the United States Presidency have decided to ignore the limits on missiles fixed in the SALT II agreement. This once again calls into question the United States Administration's reliability as a partner in arms control negotiations. But the United States goes as far as signing treaties but then refuses to ratify them. This is what happened to the two agreements on underground nuclear tests and the SALT II treaty, signed back in the seventies. The United States has pledged not to bypass the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty by using other countries, but has broken this promise by installing in Western Europe missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory. The United States has pledged to keep within the limits on ABM defense systems set in a treaty it signed and ratified in 1972 for an indefinite term but now it is working on project star wars which calls for the creation of a comprehensive ABM system.

The question of strict compliance with commitments is especially important now as the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin a new set of talks on space and nuclear weapons. A major step in this direction was made in Geneva when agreement was reached on the subject and aims of the talks. It is necessary to strictly comply with all the points of this agreement if any progress is to be made at the talks towards ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. This is the Soviet position on the talks. The Soviet Union expects a similar approach from the United States.

COMMUNIQUE EXPECTED 15 JAN ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU150849 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, January 15 -- A Warsaw Pact summit meeting scheduled for today and tomorrow in Sofia has been postponed indefinitely, unofficial sources reported here last night and linked the development to the illness of 73-year-old Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko.

Well informed Soviet sources said Monday that the president had been forced to cancel his first trip abroad as Soviet leader. These same sources said later that the postponement of the Warsaw Pact meeting -- of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania -- would be explained in an official communique Tuesday.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD141637 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 14 TASS -- The Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) opened here today its 113th meeting. Deputy heads of government from the [illegible] states, and Yugoslavia are taking part.

The meeting's participants are discussing questions of establishing and introducing by states of the socialist community flexible automatic production systems, cooperation in transport, other problems of multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the CMEA countries.

Hungary's Marjai at Meeting

LD150425 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The CEMA Executive Committee discussed, among other things, the joint electric energy development program up to the year 2000. Ways of making the developed automated systems operational as soon as possible were also discussed in Moscow. The participants dealt separately with cooperation in transport within CEMA. Hungary is represented at the Executive Committee session by Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF LESSONS OF WW II, GENEVA TALKS

PM141530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] Living History

Exactly 40 years ago PRAVDA's war correspondent Boris Polevoy wrote in our newspaper: "The air above the Vistula shook with a terrifying salvo. A thousand guns fired simultaneously. The German defense lines were broken by a single mighty blow. The offensive developed at a fast pace... Our units pursued the enemy, not letting him stop." This was how the Vistula-Oder operation, inscribed in golden letters in the annals of World War II, began on 12 January 1945.

Such deeds in days long past are not forgotten. Profound gratitude to the liberating Soviet soldiers is alive in the memory of mankind. Mass events will be organized beginning early this year in various parts of the world to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism, the most reactionary strike force of imperialism. Friends of peace and progress everywhere are noting the Soviet people's decisive contribution to the routing of Nazi Germany, the liberation of Europe's peoples from the brown plague, and the salvation of human civilization. Days of Polish-Soviet friendship dedicated to Warsaw's liberation on 17 January 1945 during the Vistula-Oder operation are being held in fraternal Poland. The fraternal country, which the Hitlerite occupiers attempted to wipe off the face of the earth, did not perish: It is alive and well. In its New Year's day issue TRYBUNA LUDU front-paged the news that at the beginning of 1985 there were 37.07 million Poles and that about 1,000 new citizens of the Republic are born each day. "Recalling 1945, when most of our country was liberated," the newspaper writes, "we Poles appreciate the real value of peace."

[illegible]ation reigns in all socialist community countries. In Cuba, which is far away but close to our hearts, conferences and meetings devoted to the great victory's 40th anniversary are being held. Soviet war veterans are describing their military deeds to the Cuban friends.

The broadest public circles abroad are preparing for the glorious jubilee.

A few days ago, James Reston, the doyen of American journalism, called on his compatriots and on Soviet people "to celebrate together the anniversary of the period when they acted together." Reaction greeted this proposal with an icy silence. Some people in the West, and especially revanchist circles in the FRG, would like to delete "this period" from the annals. Falsifiers in the West are endeavoring to ensure that younger generations have no knowledge of the great military feat accomplished by the Soviet Armed Forces. More than 10,000 books on the history of World War II have been published across the ocean. The overwhelming majority of authors try to belittle the Red Army's liberation mission. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, displaying his total ignorance, is trying in vain to prove that supposedly it was only the Anglo-American troops that "restored freedom to the European Continent." The White House has announced officially that the liberating Soviet soldiers entered other European countries...as "uninvited and unwelcome guests." This is the same old story of the "Soviet military threat," but this time in a "historical" version.

However, the Library of Congress and the U.S. National Archives preserve incontrovertible proof that the Soviet soldiers entered the territory of East and central Europe not only at the ardent wish of the enslaved peoples but also at the request of the Anglo-American command.

The Western allies were in a desperate situation after the December 1944 fascist counteroffensive in the Ardennes. In his book "Witness To History 1929-1969" eminent U.S. diplomat Charles Bohlen states that, at that time, commander in chief General Dwight Eisenhower was gripped by fear that the allied armies would be crushed. Britain's Prime Minister Churchill asked the Soviet Government to accelerate the advance along the Soviet-German front. Loyal to its duty as an ally, the Soviet Union satisfied this request. The Vistula Oder operation started not on 20 January as planned, but 8 days earlier. Churchill was soon to speak with gratitude in the House of Commons of "the splendid onslaught by the main forces of the Russian Armies along the whole front," adding that the Soviet Union is "extremely punctual." THE NEW YORK TIMES' war observer was to write on 21 January 1945: "The Russians' colossal winter offensive instantaneously changed the entire strategic nature of the war." These historical facts are useful as a reminder to those figures in the West who are promoting the story of the USSR's "traditional noncompliance" with international pledges.

Today's imperialist strategists, gambling on "exhausting" the Soviet Union in the expensive arms race, would like to conceal the indisputable advantages of socialism that were displayed with enormous force during the harsh war years, but here is what the U.S. magazine THE SATURDAY EVENING POST wrote in 1945: "Only a blind man can now deny that the Red Army's triumph is a triumph of the socialist system." Alas, 40 years later, the number of politically blind people in the West has obviously not diminished....

The lessons of World War II are of most topical importance. One of these lessons is recalled by Prague's RUDE PRAVO: Any attempts by imperialism to resolve the historical dispute with socialism by force of arms are doomed to failure. According to the experienced U.S. journalist Flora Lewis, who is by no means sympathetic to socialism, the 1945 victory showed "how foolhardy are the dreams of dominating or controlling the world from the earth, or, as some adults who ought by now to understand what is what are now dreaming of doing, from outer space."

In storming the lair of the fascist beast, the Soviet people were waging a titanic battle for peace. PRAVDA noted in one of its January 1945 issues: "Now we are ready, together with the other freedom-loving peoples, to ensure firm and lasting peace and prevent the possibility of a new world war." This is our principled Leninist policy, both 40 years ago and in today's complex period of international life.

The First Step Toward Dialogue

Last week's main event was the Geneva meeting between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. The international public's keen interest in this meeting was natural.

Last fall the Soviet Union put forward an initiative making it possible to agree with the United States to start new Soivet-American talks on the entire complex of questions of nuclear and space arms. The Geneva meeting's task was to elaborate a joint understanding of the subject and objects of these talks.

The Soviet Union's stance is distinguished by clarity and consistency. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has repeatedly noted, the USSR is ready for the most radical solutions making it possible to advance along routes leading to the ending of the arms race and the prohibition and ultimately the total elimination of nuclear weapons. At the Geneva meeting the Soviet delegation advocated the elaboration of fundamental guidelines aimed at reaching mutually acceptable accords that would prevent an arms race in space and would ensure progress toward radical reductions of nuclear weapons until they are eliminated.

Over the last few years Washington has displayed a sharply negative approach toward problems of arms limitation and disarmament. It was through Washington's fault that the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms and medium-range nuclear means were torpedoed in 1983. A year ago William Buckley, leading ideologist of the extreme right wing across the ocean, called for the total "freezing" of all talks with the USSR.

Nevertheless, the course of the unrestrained buildup of new arms did not produce the expected benefits. U.S. security has by no means become stronger. A few days ago a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration bitterly admitted during an interview with ABC TV correspondent S. Donaldson that "the strategy aimed at strengthening the offensive potential has simply not worked." The "star wars" program has been sharply criticized by the public and the press. Pressure from below has intensified: About 8 out of 10 Americans polled hold the administration responsible for the deterioration of relations with the USSR and for the exacerbation of international tension. R. McFarlane, National Security Adviser, has noted "the strong political desire for arms control both inside the United States and abroad." The White House has taken note of the fact that voters have not forgotten the President's solemn election campaign promises to promote the reaching of accords on arms reductions with the USSR.

Washington consented to new talks, but for the next 6 weeks a struggle went on behind the closed doors of government offices about the diplomatic baggage to be taken to Geneva. Pentagon representatives insisted on deliberately unacceptable proposals and even hastened to please their emissaries in Congress [by claiming] that talks with the USSR are doomed to fail. All this was reflected in the somewhat odd composition of the U.S. delegation. Together with diplomats, it also included officials such as Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, who long ago proved his credentials as an opponent of any agreements with the USSR. He told the press on the eve of the meeting: "You probably noticed that everything went very smoothly while no talks were being held." When he arrived in Geneva, he suggested to correspondents that: "Nothing significant should be expected from the meeting."

Nevertheless, common sense and a sense of realism prevailed.

The sides in Geneva agreed to regard as the subject of the forthcoming talks the complex of questions concerning space and nuclear, both strategic and medium-range, arms, and these questions are to be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole. The aim of the talks will be to elaborate effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, and strengthening strategic stability.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, noting the importance of the accord reached at the meeting, especially emphasized that only strict observance during the forthcoming talks of all parts of the accord that has been reached can ensure real progress along the path of ending the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and ultimately eliminating nuclear arms. This is the USSR's principled and constructive approach to the talks. It expects the same from the United States, too.

Out of all the provisions of the joint Soviet-American statement, foreign observers single out primarily the question of preventing the militarization of space. During the preceding weeks Washington persistently fueled rumors (citing authoritative sources) that the United States would refuse out of hand to hold talks on these most important problems. AP's diplomatic observer claimed: "The Reagan administration has practically ruled out talks on its 'star wars' ABM program and has thus created a potential obstacle to the discussion of the question of arms control with the USSR." "The administration does not consider this a subject for the talks," the newspaper USA TODAY reiterated.

At the Geneva meeting the Soviet delegation especially noted the need to prevent the militarization of space. The importance of this is obvious. Unless it is reliably blocked, the militarization of near-earth space will nullify everything that has been achieved so far in the arms limitation sphere, will push the arms race into other channels, and will sharply intensify the threat of nuclear war.

The foreign press is now noting "the U.S. side's agreement to one of the aims of the talks: Preventing an arms race in space." This is noted by many Western mass news media, emphasizing the paramount importance of resolving the tasks of preventing the militarization of space. President Reagan confirmed at a press conference that the large-scale ABM defense program with space-based components "will be the subject of talks."

R. Garthoff, an eminent scientist at Washington's Brookings Institution, believes that the United States' agreement to impose restrictions on research and development work on the "star wars" programs would create an opportunity for substantial reductions in strategic offensive weapons. So far there has been no such agreement: The U.S. President has confirmed the intention to continue the program.

According to competent experts, it is highly important that the USSR and the United States have agreed to examine and resolve questions of space and nuclear weapons as an interconnected whole. The talks will be conducted by a single delegation from each side, divided into three groups (for space, strategic systems, and medium-range nuclear means). This comprehensive approach is dictated by the need for urgent and effective measures to prevent further destabilization of the stragetic situation and avert new rounds of the arms race.

There is another essential point: There is no basis whatever for the stories sometimes circulated to the effect that the Soviet Union "has returned" to the talks. No one is returning anywhere. It is new talks that lie ahead. This is also noted by the U.S. President: "It is now a question of new talks. Both sides have decided that these are new talks."

The French television program Antenne 2 summed it up: The Soviet Union, having demonstrated its goodwill to the world, has achieved the desired result at the Geneva meeting.

Yes, a certain step forward has been taken in starting a dialogue between the USSR and the United States on burning problems of our time, but this is truly just a step in comparison with the tremendous tasks that are to be examined at the talks.

The implementation of these tasks will obviously not be easy, especially because of the views held by certain U.S. and NATO circles. What lies ahead is a hard but necessary quest for mutually acceptable solutions according with the vitally important interests of the Soviet and American peoples and the fundamental interests of all mankind.

POLISH SPOKESMAN CITED ON U.S. UNESCO WITHDRAWAL

PM141501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Full Support"]

[Text] Paris -- L. Waszczynski, chairman of the group of socialist countries and Poland's permanent representative at UNESCO, has conveyed to UNESCO Director General A.M. M'Bow a statement in which the socialist member-countries of UNESCO confirm their support for this international organization and voice confidence that UNESCO will continue its activity in the name of peace and progress in accordance with its charter.

On the eve of UNESCO's 40th anniversary, the statement reads, the socialist countries are fully resolved not only to defend the organization against the policy of threats and blackmail but also to promote its further development in the name of progressive mankind. The U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO, the statement emphasizes, has been dictated by political ends, is a continuation of that country's foreign policy course, and is aimed at undermining multilateral international cooperation.

UNESCO was set up as a result of the peoples' victory in World War II, the statement points out, and its creation reflected the desire of people of goodwill to continue international cooperation in conditions of peace. With time, UNESCO has become one of the most important instruments of international intellectual cooperation. UNESCO's activity, which makes an appreciable contribution to resolving mankind's global problems, accords with the interests of all countries without exception. By withdrawing from the organization the United States has thereby set itself against the entire international community.

It is the sovereign right of every state to cease participating in the organization, the statement points out. However, no state has the right to impose its diktat. In this connection the socialist countries resolutely reject all U.S. attempts to continue putting pressure on UNESCO and to interfere in its affairs in the guise of observers and to aspire to control its activity. The socialist countries declare that the time has come to defend the organization's interests against all who seek to undermine its fundamental principles.

It has been announced at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris that an extraordinary session of the UNESCO Executive Board will be held 12-14 February this year.

SECRET U.S. NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT PLAN CITED

LD142037 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 14 TASS -- The Pentagon has worked out a secret plan for deploying its nuclear weapons in the territory of Canada, Spain, Iceland, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and the Bermudas in the Indian Ocean. [sentence as received]

The Pentagon's secret plan became known to the centre of nuclear arms problems at the Washington Institute for Policy Studies. The centre director, William Arkin, stressed in the Madrid newspaper DIARIO-16 that he himself had seen corresponding documents. For Spain, Arkin pointed out, to be a NATO member means to participate in the nuclear arms race.

In case of an outbreak of war, the West will consider it as an important strategic region. A NATO fleet will be concentrated off its coasts, B-52 bombers will start operations directly from Spanish territory, while nuclear missiles will be fielded at bases in Torrejon de Ardoz near Madrid, Moron and Rota.

William Arkin, writing in the Canadian press, reports that a total of 32 nuclear depth charges for use against submarines will be stationed by two Canadian airbases.

Washington's sinister plans provoked much indignation abroad. Canada's National Defence Minister Robert Coates speaking over the radio expressed his bewilderment at the Pentagon's document and declared that he knew nothing of these plans.

According to Pauline Jewett, member of Parliament from the New Democratic Party, the Reagan administration totally ignores Ottawa's official policy which prohibits the deployment of nuclear weapons on Canadian territory. The Pentagon, she stressed, regards Canada as its property.

The Government of Iceland, its Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannson told Arkin, he was not notified about the U.S. plans to position nuclear weapons on Icelandic territory "in case of an international crisis."

According to press reports, the Bermuda Government requested the United States to give explanations about these plans.

REAGAN 'AMBIGUOUS, CONTRADICTORY' ON GENEVA TALKS

LD111610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 11 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Kovshinov]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan held a White House news conference, and according to news agencies, it was primarily devoted to the results of the Geneva meeting. The U.S. President's statements at the news conference were ambiguous and contradictory. After saying that the meeting between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers had led to agreement that new talks would be held between the two countries on matters connected with nuclear and space weapons, President Reagan then went on to confirm the United States readiness to continue research work in the field of creating a broad-scale antimissile system with space-based elements. Naturally, this statement caused bewilderment among the journalists present since the so-called star wars program undermines the Soviet-American treaty concluded in 1982 limiting antimissile systems. Furthermore, it is quite obvious that the deployment of weapons under the star wars program may threaten the breakdown of the talks. The media representatives again asked for a clarification of the nature of the U.S. Administration's approach to the problem of preventing the militarization of space. According to eyewitnesses, Reagan was obviously trying to evade answering the questions, but simultaneously again confirmed that the development of the space weapons program would continue in the United States.

REAGAN CABINET RESHUFFLE 'DEFERENCE TO RIGHT'

PM141451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin article: "The United States: Changes in the White House"]

[Text] New York -- President Reagan has made substantial changes in his cabinet. We recall the series of changes announced by the White House.

The President has announced that D. Regan and J. Baker, Treasury secretary and White House chief of staff, respectively, will switch places as leaders of those two important departments. Interior Secretary W. Clark has left the cabinet and is returning to his ranch in California. Energy Secertary D. Hodel has been appointed to replace him. J. Herrington, the President's assistant on personnel questions, will replace Hodel. The Department of Education receives a new chief in W. Bennett -- he had previously been chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Observers are seeking an answer to this "personnel salvo," primarily in the political atmosphere currently surrounding the White House. They link the changes both with Reagan's desire to consolidate his entourage by strengthening the positions of people loyal to him and with the need to begin fulfilling his election promises, primarily those given to America's extreme rightwing circles. The changes now being made in the administration are being called an "act of deference to the right."

All the aforementioned people are well known in the United States as conservative politicians, and the majority are closely linked with the country's monopolist circles. Take Regan, for example. He came to the administration from the chairmanship of the board of the investment company Merrill Lynch or, as one journalist put it, "From the Wall Street sidewalk" where he was vice chairman of the New York Stock Exchange.

Wall Street, along with the entire business world, is now getting a "reliable envoy in the White House" in him, observers here conclude.

Washington's political circles are emphasizing the importance of the post of White House chief of staff in terms of permanent access to and "direct influence" on the President. In a television interview, former U.S. Secretary of State Haig pointed out that the chief of staff is the "man closest to the Head of State." Other politicians view this post as that of a kind of "prime minister" in the administration, and his role acquires special significance in the hands of such an experienced politician as "man of the business world" Regan.

Observers link the changes in the White House with the economic situation taking shape in the country, and portray it in very pessimistic tones: There is no doubt that there are major economic shocks ahead caused by the uncontrolled increase in the budget deficit. Recent indicators point to slow production growth and a worsening employment situation. Prospects for relations between the administration and the U.S. Congress are not auspicious: The latter is beginning to threaten a number of White House programs both in the military and economic spheres.

The administration is taking all these factors into account. It is no coincidence that the new Treasury secretary, Baker, was described during the White House presentation as the statesman who will be the "administration's chief economic spokesman." The career records of Baker and Darman, his new deputy, clearly show their great experience in work on relations with congress. They essentially directed all the administration's lobbying on Capitol Hill, actively promoting the Reaganomics program there: a program on taxes, interest rates, federal spending cuts, and reductions in social assistance to the needy.

The post of interior secretary has always been considered one of the most important in the United States. The department's jurisdiction includes federal lands, the continental shelf, and island territories. Its authority covers the territory where America's Indian population lives and where strategic raw materials, on which the monopolies have set their sights, were recently discovered. A close alliance has been established between the department and the mining and petroleum corporations. It is this department that has the legal authority to grant them licenses to prospect for minerals. People here believe that Hodel's appointment will lead to a consolidation of the administration's ties with the monopolies to the detriment of the environmental protection interests.

As for the other two departments -- Energy and Education -- the administration has long been planning to abolish them altogether. It is planned to transfer the Energy Department's nuclear programs to the Pentagon. It is simply proposed to close the Department of Education since it defends the "interests of liberal circles" and was set up "at the request of the U.S. teaching community." The "emissaries" who have been dispatched there, one of whom has experience in personnel work in the White House, are expected to achieve the administration's target, observers believe.

There is another aspect to the changes that have taken place. The administration is using these changes to "restore" the facade of the White House, which has not been looking too attractive recently following a number of scandals, such as the case of Labor Secretary Donovan's ties with the mafia. By means of "capital repair," the administration is trying to divert the public's attention from one group of statesmen to certain others.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. FIGURE

PM141029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev received the prominent U.S. public and political figure (D. Clark) 10 January. An exchange of opinions took place on the prospects for Soviet-American trade and economic relations.

U.S., SOVIET UN ASSOCIATIONS MEET IN NEW YORK

LD142217 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 14 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. United Nations Associations opened here. In the spotlight of the attention of its participants are the most important problems of the present -- the consolidation of international peace and security, the curbing of the nuclear arms race, the ways of strengthening the United Nations role in the struggle for peace and international security.

The participants in the meeting hold that solution of all disputable problems in a peaceful way, the earliest banning and elimination of nuclear weapons is the only reasonable way for ensuring the main provision of the United Nations Charter -- to rid the succeeding generations of the scourge of war.

L.N. TOLKUNOV MEETS WITH U.S. SCHOOLCHILDREN

PM111047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting with U.S. Schoolchildren"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, met 10 January with a group of U.S. schoolchildren, members of the "Children as Teachers of Peace" organization that is traveling around a number of countries. The young guests were told of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy, the life and work of the Soviet people, and their ardent desire to maintain world peace and develop friendship and cooperation with other peoples. Y.A. Zhokov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, took part in the talk, as did representatives of the U.S. public.

CASEY: U.S. TO CONTINUE FUNDING REBEL GROUPS

LD111752 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports: Speaking in a New York city private club, CIA Director William Casey has made it clear that the United States intends sharply to increase arms, ammunition and other supplies to the counter-revolutionary gangs which are sent by the CIA into the territories of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and other countries. The existence of such gangs, Casey said, opened certain opportunities to Western countries, and they should not be ignored.

Washington spends tens of millions of dollars to finance subversive operations against countries refusing to toe Washington's line.

Thus, the Reagan administration has, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, set aside a huge 280 million dollars to fund subversive activities against Afghanistan in fiscal 1985 alone.

American Congress has endorsed the allocation of 14 million dollars for the CIA's subversive and terrorist operations against Nicaragua. All in all, according to press reports, the number of covert operations pursued by the U.S. espionage department abroad has grown by at least five times since the takeover of the Reagan administration. Funding for such operations, according to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine, has gone up 25 percent to reach nearly two billion dollars.

ADMIRAL WATKINS MAKES FOREIGN 'INSPECTION' TOUR

LD111025 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports: Admiral James Watkins, U.S. chief of naval operations, has left on a foreign tour which will take him to Italy, Oman, Bahrain and Pakistan. A Pentagon spokesman has said that Watkins will confer with representatives of the governments and the military in these countries and inspect U.S. naval units.

The admiral's itinerary includes countries which are given much importance by Washington in its strategic plans to achieve global military superiority. Observers believe that in Italy, the site of the main base of the U.S. 6th Fleet, Watkins is going to discuss plans for activating U.S. militarist preparations in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. As far as Oman and Bahrain are concerned, the Pentagon, as it known, intends to use them as transhipment points for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force". The American military has already won from Oman the right to use airfields in its territory. But this apparently is not enough for Washington which would like to use also Oman ports. The Pentagon assigns an important place in its plans also to Bahrain where, according to the magazine NEWSWEEK, a secret U.S. naval base is to be found.

All indications are that in Pakistan Admiral Watkins is going to concretize plans for further consolidating American-Pakistani military cooperation. Just a month ago Islamabad was visited by General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Local observers believe that Watkins' mission will also include a more detailed discussion of the questions touched upon during that visit. Washington, in particular, has long been seeking from Pakistan, which has been allotted the role of a U.S. strategic staging area in south and south west Asia, the right to set up a military base west of Karachi and permission for American ships freely to visit its ports.

PENTAGON TO TEST CRUISE MISSILES IN CANADA

LD142057 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Ottawa January 14 TASS -- The Pentagon is to hold a second test of American cruise missiles in Canada on January 15, a spokesman for the Canadian National Defense Ministry said. Before the end of March the Pentagon, which has turned the Canadian territory into a test range for new types of weapons, is planning to hold another two cruise missile tests.

Activists of the Canadian anti-war movement have decided to call a demonstration in the area of the Cold Lake military base, in which U.S. cruise missiles are to be tested, to protest against Canada's participation in the Reagan administration's militaristic preparations, which are dangerous to the cause of peace.

DPRK WORKERS, ENGINEERS TRAINED IN MOSCOW

SK150351 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Excerpt] A group of Korean workers and engineers are undergoing on-the-job training at Moscow's No 1 state-run bearing plant.

A reporter from our station discusses this as follows:

As you may known, the (?Yongsong) bearing plant has been constructed thanks to assistance from the Soviet Union. The No 1 state-run bearing plant, one of the most advanced enterprises in the capital city, extended a great deal of assistance to the Korean friends from the 1st day onward. The engineers from this plant had been sent to the DPRK to help the Korean workers and engineers plan, assemble, and operate the bearing plant.

The Muscovites are also helping train skilled cadres for the (Yongsong) bearing plant, the first bearing plant ever built in the DPRK. Already some 100 (Yongsong) plant employees have been trained at Moscow's No 1 bearing plant. Now, another group of 60 Korean workers and engineers are here.

The Muscovites are unsparingly letting the Korean workers and engineers know about their production experience, knowledge, [word indistinct], and technology, while teaching them how to produce complicated bearings.

USSR-DPRK ACCORD ON BROADCAST COOPERATION SIGNED

SK140258 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] According to a TASS report, a protocol on cooperation between the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the DPRK Central Broadcasting Committee in the field of television and radio broadcasting for 1985-1986 was signed in Pyongyang on 11 January. The two sides will exchange materials concerning the political, economic, cultural, and sports lives of the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

It is predicted that special attention will be paid to the exchange of television and radio programs featuring the 115th birthday of Leinin, the 40th anniversary of great victory, the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation, and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also, an agreement was reached on cooperation in covering the preparations for and actual holding of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in Moscow.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN TREATY JUBILEE -- It was 39 years ago today that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Mongolia was signed. On the eve of this portentous date, a festive public meeting was held in Ulaanbaatar. The speakers stressed the historic importance of the treaty, which created the decisive conditions for the successful construction of socialism on Mongolian land. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 14 Jan 85 LD]

KARMAL SPEAKS AT PDPA ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

PM141634 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Jubilee Celebrations"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Jan -- A wreath-laying ceremony at the monument to heroes of the April Revolution yesterday was attended by participants in the ceremonial session of The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutinary Council and Council of Ministers devoted to the 20th anniversary of the PDPA's formation, as well as by delegations from fraternal communist and workers parties. Among them was a CPSU delegatin headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

In the afternoon, the PDPA Central Committee gave a reception in connection with the 20th anniversary of the party's formation. Speaking at the reception, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, declared:

On behalf othe PDPA Central Committee and myself personally, I want to sincerely once again welcome the representatives of friendly and fraternal parties and express our thanks for their participation in our jubilee celebrations.

The PDPA and the DRA Government have scored significant successes in implementing economic and social transformations in the interests of the broad people's masses. U.S. imperialism, Pakistani reaction, and other aggressive and reactionary forces want to expand the scale of the undeclared war against the DRA but they will not succeed in bending our people's unwavering will. This is guaranteed by the all-round assistance of our friends, primarily the great Soviet Union.

B. Karmal urged that the struggle for peace, against the danger of nuclear war, and in support of the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals be stepped up.

Speaking on behalf of the foreign guests, S. Opalko, member of the PZPR Central Committee, declared that the Soviet Union's all-round assistance to the DRA enjoys the full support and profound respect of all progressive forces. We all, S. Opalko emphasized, belong to the united front of struggle against imperalism and reaction.

KARMAL PRAISES USSR AID, CONDEMNS IMPERIALISM

PM140941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "With the Support of Friends"]

[Text] Lisbon, 13 Jan -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has given a high evaluation of the fraternal disinterested assistance which the Soviet Union is giving the Afghan people. The USSR's timely support, he said in an interview in the Portuguese newspaper DIARIO DE LISBOA, has played an important role in restraining foreign aggression and defending revolutionary gains and socioeconomic transformations in our country.

Throughout its history, B. Karmal pointed out, the Soviet Union has always been the Afghan people's true and loyal friend.

After the victory of the April Revolution, thanks to Soviet assistance, the aggressive plans of American imperialism and its allies were thwarted.

The Afghan leader sharply condemned the continuing attempts by imperialism and international reaction to prevent the DRA's advance along the path of democracy and progress. The victory of the people's revolution, which helped to enhance Afghanistan's prestige in the international arena, he pointed out, aroused the irrepressible anger of its enemies, who unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan people. Washington's anti-Afghan conspiracy is one of imperialism's biggest subversive operations in the past decade. However, all attempts to reverse the course of history are doomed to failure. In their just, heroic struggle, the Afghan people rely on the support of reliable friends, B. Karmal declared.

He emphasized that the DRA's foreign policy is founded on the principles of peace and friendship among peoples, peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, good-neighborliness, and defense of national sovereignty.

DRA MINISTER LAIEQ SEEKS IMPROVED TIES WITH IRAN

NC081211 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Statement by Sulayman Laieq, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, during a visit to Moscow; date not given -- recorded in Dari]

[Text] We believe that the interests of the Iranian people are not contrary to the interests of the Afghan people. We understand that in the same way as we breathe the same air, we also pursue the interests of peace. This interest is shared by various nationalities and peoples, as well as by the Afghan and Iranian people, who have a vast common history, common glories, and history of strong cooperation in the cultural, religious, and even (?humanitarian) fields. No great differences or hostilities exist between these two peoples.

The working and noble Iranian people understand that the DRA and the working and revolutionary Afghan people never pursue a path that may create problems in the neighborly relations between Afghanistan and Iran, lead to regional wars, or lead to international eruptions and larger-scale provocations.

From the very beginning of the second phase of the April Revolution, the noble Iranian people witnessed how the PDPA, its leaders, and Comrade Barak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the DRA Revolutionary Council, have exerted great efforts to establish understanding with the Islamic Republic of Iran. These officials have sent cable of goodwill to Tehran regarding the Islamic revolution, but the DRA's peaceful and fraternal intentions have always encountered the haughty silence of the Iranian officials. These people have not recognized the DRA as a neighboring country -- a common condition that prevails in international relations. Some of Iran's officials -- officials of the Foreign Ministry, government officials, and dignitaries who played a so-called leadership role in the Islamic revolution -- even spoke unconventionally about intervention through the so-called export of the Iranian revolution to Afghanistan. They also stated this to everyone through the press. This behavior in international relations will therefore be detrimental not only for the Iranian people, but also for the situation in this area of the world.

The DRA has displayed revolutionary patience and tolerance vis-a-vis the unfavorable policy of the Iranian officials. Of course, the DRA's patience should never be interpreted as fear of the Iranian Government. On the contrary, the DRA's policy is based on the just and humanitarian character of the April Revolution and is inspired by the revolution's resolute principles. We consider peace and understanding with neighboring countries to be of paramount importance. We do not despair over the unfavorable conditions created by the Islamic Republic's officials because we know that both the Iranian and Afghan people are alive, that they have lived as brothers throughout history, and that they understand their responsibility for universal peace and the social development of their countries. The leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran should understand the threat of imperialism, as they stated in their slogans about the great Satan. The revolution that arose on the basis of the struggle against world imperialism, headed by the United States, should not be ultimately exploited for the sake of imperialism's wretched objectives.

We do not want to teach a lesson to the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, we have one definite right. We have the right to ask that Islamic Republic of Iran to direct its attention toward efforts for peace, toward the social and economic growth of their country, and toward the consolidation of the Iranian people's independence and freedom, which will inevitably affect the consolidation of the independence and freedom of people in this region.

KUDRIN COMMENTS ON CIA AID TO AFGHAN BANDITS

LD141923 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The United States is continually expanding the scale of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The secret aid provided by the CIA to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries has been turned into the biggest undercover operation since the Vietnam War. This is reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, quoting informed American officials. In the current financial year, via CIA channels, saboteurs, and terrorists aid totaling $250 million. This is over 80 percent of the CIA's annual expenditure on undercover operations. The bandits are supplied with the most modern weapons, mainly via Pakistan. Shortly they will be supplied with several heavy artillery weapons. The bandits have also asked the CIA to grant them special weapons and equipment for carrying out assassinations of military and local leaders in Afghanistan.

Not content with this, Charles Wilson, member of the House of Representatives and a Democrat from Texas, terms the present U.S. financial aid small change and thinks it should be increased to $1 billion a year. In the past 2 years, the operation in Afghanistan has become a good war, a high-ranking spokesman of the Reagan administration cynically told journalists.

U.S. ADMIRAL TALKS WITH PAKISTAN OFFICIALS

LD142119 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Kotov reports:

Admiral James Watkins, U.S. chief of naval operations, arrived for a visit in Islamabad.

According to reports of the Indian press, the question of deliveries of "Harpoon" missiles to Islamabad was discussed during his talks with Chairman of Pakistan's Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Ra muddin Khan and Commander of Pakistan's Naval Forces Khan. The Pakistani authoriti also insist on the supplies of the latest E-2 "Hawkeye" reconnaissance aircraft.

The newspaper TRIBUNE points out that Pakistan assisted by the USA is now increasing the firepower of its airforces. In the framework of this [word indistinct] Islamabad started building 26 new airfields a number of which are situated close to India's borders. There is information here that the United States and Pakistan reached agreement on the use of a number of strategically important Pakistani air bases by the U.S. Airforce [word indistinct] the use of Pakistani ports by the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Corps". The harbours Gwadar, Jiwani and Ormare on the coast of the Arabian Sea are being turned into strong points of the U.S. gendarme corps. A powerful U.S. radar-electronic centre collecting intelligence information about countries of the region is operating on the island Mahdi-e Koh situated not far from those harbours.

India's special concern is caused by the fact that Washington supplies to Pakistan intelligence information obtained with the use of U.S. spy satellites, as well as by Washington's proposal to create a "nuclear umbrella" over Pakistan. The book "India's Foreign Policy" that was brought out here stresses that Pakistan's militarisation implemented by the United States leads to the spiralling of the arms race and aggravation of tension in the region.

PAKISTAN'S ZIA ANNOUNCES ELECTIONS FOR FEBRUARY

LD122343 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Islamabad January 12 TASS -- The head of Pakistan's military administration General Ziaul Haq, speaking over the national television today, announced that the "general elections" will be held in Pakistan late in February.

According to the president's decree, the "elections" to the Lower Chamber of Parliament disbanded by the military administration will be held on February 25, to the Upper Chamber in mid-March, to legislative assemblies of the provinces on February 28. At all the stages they will be held on a non-party basis.

London January 12 TASS -- Reporting on the television appearance of the head of the Islamabad administration the REUTER stresses that, according to him, political parties whose activity has been banned since 1979 will not be allowed to participate in the election process. The leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy uniting eleven opposition parties decided to boycott the "general elections", assessing them as a crude political farce whose purpose is to perpetuate the military dictatorship in Pakistan, the news agency writes.

Washington January 12 TASS -- According to reporters from Pakistan, the military regime continues a broad campaign of arrests among supporters of democratic transformations. The main blow has been directed at leaders and activists of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. Five more leaders of the Pakistan People's Party and Pakistan Democratic Party were arrested in Rawalpindi and Lahore, the UPI reports. Many leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy were compelled to go underground again.

Mass anti-government manifestations were held in the recent days in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and other cities. Their participants demanded the release of all political prisoners, the lifting of martial law, the restoration of civil liberties and the constitution. Activists of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy urged the population to boycott the "general elections" planned by the military.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON NEW CALEDONIA SITUATION

PM151037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch under the rubric "From the Teletype Room": "Emergency Situation"]

[Text] Paris -- An emergency situation has been declared in New Caledonia and a curfew imposed. It is forbidden to organize demonstrations, rallies, and meetings and to keep or carry weapons. Approximately 1,000 more police are urgently being transferred there from France, as well as paratroops who participated in the expeditionary corps operations in Lebanon and Chad.

The emergency measures have been taken after gendarmes killed two leaders of the Kanaka National Socialist Liberation Front [FLNKS], including E. Machoro, minister of internal affairs of the Kanaka provisional government, and riots organized by ultraright-wing elements among the white settlers flared up in the administrative center of Noumea city.

The FLNKS accused the authorities of the premeditated killing of their leaders, which, as its statement points out, has led to the creation of a new situation in the archipelago. The FLNKS has rejected the proposals of E. Pisani, the French Government's plenipotentiary, associated with the future of New Caledonia and has declared that henceforth it adovcates the unconditional granting of independence to the Kanaka people without any conditions. It is precisely right-wing forces, the French Communists emphasize, that bear the responsibility for the fueling of tension in the archipelago, which has resulted in people's deaths.

TASS ON SUCCESSES OF PRK, SRV TROOPS IN CAMBODIA

LD141918 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh January 14 TASS -- Units of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea supported by Vietnamese volunteers have routed another reactionary Khmer Grouping, who were trying to set up a base in the north-west of the Kampuchean Siem Reap Province bordering on Thailand in order to carry our espionage and subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Reporting on it, the Kampuchean SPK news agency stresses that large quantities of ammunition, weapons, military equipment and materiel have been captured in the course of the operation. This operation is a follow-up to the successful actions by the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea to destroy the bandit groupings, which were trying to set up bases on the Kampuchean-Thai border, the agency points out.

The destruction of Khmer reactionary gangs, which launch sorties from Thailand's territory against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is a major victory for the Armed Forces of People's Kampuchea. Acting in close cooperation with Vietnamese volunteers who give internationalist assistance to the Kampuchean people, says the message by Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, defence minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, addressed to the servicemen of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

The forces of imperialism and international reaction, the message points out, are waging an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in an attempt at undermining the gains of Kampuchean revolution. But these plans are doomed to failure. The Kampuchean people is determined to uphold reliably the homeland's freedom and independence, strengthen combat friendship and solidarity with fraternal Vietnam and Laos.

CHERNENKO FOREWORD TO POLISH EDITION OF BOOK

PM151106 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS headline: "K.U. Chernenko's Address to Polish Readers"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 January -- The Polish publishing house Ksiazka i Wiedza, jointly with the Soviet publishing house Progress, has issued a Polish-language edition of the book "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" ["Voprosy Raboty Partiynogo i Gosudarstvennogo Apparata"] by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The book opens with an address from Comrade Chernenko in August 1984 to Polish readers which reads as follows:

The Progress Publishing House asked me to write a brief foreword to the Polish edition of tnis book. I am glad to fulfill this request because I am sincerely convinced that the better we know each other's affairs and thoughts, the stronger our links and fruitful cooperation will be, and this is in the fundamental interests of both our countries. I also think that questions on the work of our party and state apparatus, with which the book deals, are also of interest to Polish readers.

The developed socialism that has been created in our country was the result of many years of hard work by the CPSU and the heroic labor of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia. The path to it lay through the solution of an enormous number of highly complex tasks and problems of an economic, educational, ideological, managerial, as well as a simply everyday nature. But time marches on, and our country's economic and social progress itself gives birth to new and no less complex questions, not to mention the fact that while the advance has been rapid, we have not managed to solve everything with sufficient thoroughness. A sober and realistic approach shows that we are at the beginning of a historically lengthy stage of the perfection of developed socialism. That is a strategic directionin all our activity that has been put at the basis of the new edition of the CPSU program that we will adopt at the next party congress, the 27th congress.

Our party has had to overcome no small number of difficulties on its path. It has, however, to use the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, "retained its strength, the flexibility of its organism, its ability to maneuver, a firmness of spirit, and clearheadedness." The CPSU, whose members now number more than 18 million communists, has become the recognized political advance guard of not only the working class, but of the entire Soviet people as well. The party far from views its leading role as some sort of privilege. This role has been won by Communists in their selfless struggle to implement the ideals of social justice, to eliminate the exploitation of labor by capital, to assert genuine democracy and equality of rights for people and nations, and to create the conditions whereby the life of the working people is well provided for and whereby they have contact with the things of value in national and world culture. It is on this that the authority of the party is based; the people's trust in its policy. The party sees its duty as justifying that trust again and again and strengthening it with constant concern for the good of the people.

In its turn, the party and state apparatus, which is a firm and binding link with the laboring masses, is at the center of creative work to implement the party's ideas and plans. Soviet Communists check and compare all their work with Lenin's behests and consider themselves obliged to unswervingly follow the Leninist style and assert it in their work and behavior.

At the basis of the requirement to constantly perfect the work of the party there lies the main concern that its leading role in society and the state should continue to be up to the level of the tasks that are becoming increasingly more complex. The party is made up of people, and they determine the success of things. We are therefore working incessantly to improve the selection, deployment, and education of party and state workers' cadres. A leader today is first and foremost a person who is devoted to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, who knows his sphere of work in depth, and who is distinguished for his organizational capabilities and high level of culture. He has to know how to think on a big scale, to sense what is new and recognize it in practice.

The party means the organization of the matter in hand. Making good decisions is not enough. One has to be able to organize their implementation, checking and supervising what is being done so that these decisions are implemented absolutely and at the right time. It is businesslike control close to life that is required; not control that is only on paper or formal. Finally, the party means ideology. In further improving our ideological work, we seek to get the party committees, the mass information media, the scientific establishments, the creative organizations, and the whole ideological aktiv of the party to even more energetically help with the solution of the whole range of our tasks, both in domestic and foreign policy. In our understanding, ideological work is a matter for the whole party. The key to its success lies in the unity of educative, organizational, and economic activity at all levels and in all sectors.

Excellent young people are growing up in our country. We Communists of the older generation see with a fatherly love that the country's young citizens are growing up as patriots and active builders of the new life. Of course, we do have our problems here. Our schools have fallen a little behind present-day requirements, and so it has been necessary to begin a major reform of the national educational system. The party has taken a number of measures to improve the way in which the education of young people is arranged and to intensify party leadership of the Komsomol. All of these steps move along the path of our social development strategy. We devote the closest attention to the further upsurge in the Soviet economy and the fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan. The party's efforts to implement the food program, to improve the country's supply of consumer goods and large-scale housing construction are convincing testimony to the fact that the meaning of our economic policy is the well-being of the people and the satisfaction of their vital requirements.

The Soviet people, like all fraternal peoples of the socialist countries, have a vital interest in a firm peace. Under present conditions, preventing a new world war and taking the heat out of the imperialist arms race means preserving life upon our earth. The history of mankind has placed this difficult and exceedingly important mission upon socialism. This is why we see the main guarantee of the successful solution of all our common aims in the consolidation of the cooperation and interaction of the fraternal socialist states.

In their joint peace-loving policy, the Warsaw Pact member-states make an enormous contribution to the defense of peace. By our common efforts, we have achieved a number of major advances on the path of turning Europe into a continent of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. The realities that have come about in Europe as a result of the victory over Hitlerite Germany and postwar development, as well as the inviolable nature of European frontiers, have been recognized on the basis of international law.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] member-countries are uniting their forces more and more successfully to solve the tasks of economic development.

The economic conference at the summit level which took place in Moscow laid the path for a new stage in our interaction in this sphere. The world of socialism dependably resists the increasing attacks of imperialist reaction. Our class enemies, unfortunately, can still give us trouble, at times major trouble, but they are in no condition to seriously put the brakes on our movement, nor to pressure world socialism. The current of a new life and the historic movement of socialism are gathering strength and are confidently sweeping away all the obstacles in their path.

This is what I would particularly like to say to the Polish reader: Very recently the Soviet people, together with their Polish friends, solemnly marked the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. The battle unity and the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland, born out of a joint struggle against the Hitlerite invaders, will always remain sacred for us. In the course of the 40-year postwar period, the sound foundation of Soviet-Polish friendship, based on the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, has stood up to all the tests of time. The strength of our cooperation convincingly manifested itself in the difficult days that Poland and its people recently endured. In the future, too, we will defend Soviet-Polish friendship as an invaluable property for which the best sons of our countries' peoples gave their lives.

In our interaction, there are good prospects. The obvious confirmation of this is the long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Polish Peoples Republic for the period up to the year 2000, signed in May of last year. The joint acceleration of the rates of economic development and the rise in the population's standard of living based on this, such is the weighty effect of the policy of fraternal friendship lying at the basis of the activity of the CPSU and the PZPR.

Finally, the book you are about to read was published in our country at the beginning of 1982. In the present age, which is so dynamic, a little over 2 years is not a short period. Life does not stand still; it brings its changes and corrections in social development, practice, and in style, forms, and methods of party and government work. The July and December 1983, and the February and April 1984 Central Committee Plenums have directed Communists and all working people in the country to the solution of important and complex tasks in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress. Positive processes are also developing in the management sphere and the management mechanism is improving. Much that is new, interesting, and instructive has appeared, for example, during this time in the work of party, state, and management organs in connection with the large-scale economic experiment being conducted in the country, the organization of agro-industrial associations in the countryside, the creation of new territorial-economic complexes, the implementation of the school reform, and so on. Thus it was before, thus it will be also in the future: That is the law of dialectics. It is the norm of our daily life and the creative work on the improvement of the society of developed socialism. The party's task indeed consists of always being up to the level of the demands of time, of supporting and increasing all that is new and front-ranking, confidently leading the working masses, and uniting them in the struggle to build a new society.

PRAVDA CITES HONECKER REMARKS ON ARMS TALKS

PM141003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Firmly Following a Course of Peace"]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan -- The GDR welcomes the agreement reached at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva to commence talks on the whole range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms.

This was stated by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Commitee and chairman of the GDR State Council, speaking in Magdeburg.

We share, he stressed, the view contained in the Soviet-American joint statement on the question of the subject and objectives of the forthcoming talks, which are aimed at arms limitation and reduction and should lead toward the elimination of nuclear weapons entirely, everywhere. The GDR will do all it can to promote the implementation of this task. That is the course we have followed since the day of liberation from Hitlerite fascism 40 years ago. It is a course of preserving peace. This is the spirit in which we are raising the Republic's young generation.

Touching on the achievements of the country's working people, the GDR leader said that they form a good basis for the successful implementation of the socicpolitical tasks of 1985. The peaceful, creative labor of the GDR people is a reflection of their firm resolve to do everything possible to ensure that the threat of war never again emantes from German soil, and that instead peace emanates from here.

Any international problem, even the most complex, must be resolved by peaceful means. The GDR will always be a reliable partner in the cause of ensuring peace, security, disarmament, and cooperation, E. Honecker stressed.

GDR VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY APPEAL REPORTED

PM141203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Indestructible Alliance"]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jan -- The fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and USSR peoples is unshakable, stresses the SED Central Committee, Council of State, Council of Ministers, and GDR National Front National Council appeal to the Republic's citizens on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and the German people's liberation.

The GDR people, the document points out, are celebrating this anniversary with all those who come out for peace, mutual understanding among the peoples, and social progress. The Soviet people and their valient Armed Forces bore the brunt of the struggle against Hitler's fascism. The victory over fascism was evidence of the historical superiority of socialism. The Soviet Union's liberation mission opened up before our people the opportunity to create a new democratic and socialist society.

The GDR's formation was a turning point in history. Our republic emerged into the world arena as a peace-loving German state whose activity is aimed at ensuring that war is never again unleashed from German soil.

Today a developed socialist society is being built in the GDR. The GDR has won high international prestige, thanks to its peace-loving policy and its citizens' constructive labor. Everything we do is aimed at improving the people's well-being. The GDR is linked with the Soviet Union by indestructible friendship. The friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid treaty concluded with it is being successfully implemented and both countries are working jointly on the fulfillment of the "long-term program for the development of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the field of science, technology, and production for the period through the year 2000."

As a result of the defeat of Hitler's fascism, the appeal says, two states, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, arose on German soil.

Despite the fact that the FRG is obliged to adhere to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the Final Act of the all-European conference, and the treaties concluded with the socialist countries in the 1970's, Pershing II and cruise missiles are being deployed on its territory, as a result of which there has been an increase in the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Some officials in Bonn, under the protection of the U.S. and NATO nuclear potential, are actively coming out with revanchist claims.

However, the GDR has always dealt and will continue to deal a decisive rebuff to any assertions regarding the resurrection of the German reich within its 1937 borders or demands for the revision of postwar political realities in Europe. The peaceful system in Europe and the security and inviolability of the borders of all European states should remain unshakeable.

Now, 4 decades after the defeat of fascism, peace is again being threatened. The aggressive circles of imperialism, and above all of the United States and NATO, are gambling on achieving military superiority over the socialist countries. They are seeking to achieve world rule with the aid of the nuclear arms race and the policy of blackmail and threats.

Right now it is essential to pool all efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to prevent a sinister arms race. That is why the GDR welcomes the accord between the USSR and the United States on holding new talks on the entire complex of questions concerning space and nuclear armaments. Here importance attaches to the socialist states' proposals aimed at strengthening peace and detente and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Acting in the interests of peace and contributing to ensuring military-strategic equilibrium, the GDR together with all socialist community countries is struggling for the conservation of the peace which has been achieved at such a high cost, the appeal says.

NEW CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER APPOINTED

PM141636 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Appointments"]

[Text] Prague January 12 -- President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak appointed Colonel General Milan Vaclavik Czechoslovakia's minister of national defense, The CTK news agency reports.

Army General Martin Dzur has been relieved of the duties of minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for health reasons.

Gustav Husak expressed gratitude to Martin Dzur for active work in the Czechoslovak People's Army over many years.

The CSSR president has appointed Lieutenant General J. Klicha chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Directorate.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PERSHING II ACCIDENT IN FRG

PRAVDA Provides Details

PM141650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Dangerous Incident. Engine of Pershing II Missile Explodes at U.S. Base in the FRG"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan -- The explosion of one of the engines on a Pershing II missile, which occurred at a U.S. military base in Heilbronn (Baden-Wuerttemberg Land), has caused profound alarm among West German citizens. A spokesman of the U.S. military command announced that it was caused by the ignition of the missile's engine during ground tests. As a result, three U.S. servicemen have died and seven were seriously injured.

This accident has again drawn the FRG population's attention to the enormous risk to their lives created by the presence of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles on FRG territory. U.S. General R. Haddock, commander of all Pershing II subunits stationed in the FRG, attempted to calm the country's public opinion. He declared at a press conference in Heilbronn: "The explosioin occurred during an ordinary training exercise. The missile was not armed with either a nuclear or a conventional warhead." He even declared that, as he put it, "This explosion presented no danger at all to the FRG civilian population."

In connection with the explosion at the Heilbronn base, the local press recalls a number of mishaps and accidents involving U.S. nuclear missiles that have occurred in the FRG. In September 1984, for example, an American carrier transporting a Pershing II near Mutlangen overturned along a forest road and the missile's casing was damaged. A few weeks later a heavy military truck caught fire while in a convoy that also included U.S. nuclear missiles.

Enormous concern over the incident at the U.S. military base was expressed by parliamentarians in the FRG Bundestag and the Baden-Wuerttemberg Landtag (provincial parliament) representing the "Greens" party. In a statement published here today, L. Beckmann, Bundestag deputy for that party, requested the FRG Government to investigate the "series of accidents involving U.S. Pershing II's and above all to draw conclusions from the incident."

The White House deputy press secretary, telling journalists that President Reagan has been informed of the incident, at the same time noted: The incident in question will "in no way" affect the program for the manufacture and deployment of Pershing II missiles. He attempted to pacify the public by claiming that the missile was not armed with a nuclear warhead and consequently the accident posed no serious threat.

Nevertheless, these assurances have been completely rejected by eminent American specialists. Such an incident could prompt the unleashing of a nuclear war, Admiral (retired) G. La Rocque, director of the Center for Defense Information, said in conversation with a TASS correspondent. The incident at the U.S. military base shows, he said, that one cannot rule out the possibility of a Pershing being launched as a result of technical malfunction or human error. It is terrifying to think of the consequences for European peoples and all mankind with which such an "accident" is fraught, G. La Roque noted.

Washington, 12 Jan -- The White House and the Pentagon are doing their utmost to play down the real importance of the accident at the U.S. military base in the FRG.

New York, 12 Jan -- THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasizes: "This is the most serious incident so far involving U.S. missiles of that class." The newspaper points out that it "occurred at the very moment when the U.S. and FRG Governments are trying to convince West German citizens that Washington will aim for radical reductions of nuclear weapons at the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union."

It is typical that representatives of the U.S. military command in the FRG are not at all disturbed by the serious threat to West Europe posed by these first-strike nuclear missiles. The only thing they now fear is, according to ABC TV, "the threat of the further strengthening of the powerful antimissile movement in the FRG."

Pogodin Commentary

LD142000 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Excerpts] Last Friday the engine of a Pershing II missile exploded at a United States base in the FRG. Our commentator, Aleksandr Pogodin writes:

Fortunately, the explosion did not set off a nuclear reaction, but it has produced the most violent ever response by the public in West Germany itself and in other countries.

What was Washington's reaction? In an obvious move to placate the public, a statement has been issued there that the missile was not equipped with a nuclear warhead and so there was no danger to the population of the FRG. It's difficult to check this claim since only the American authorities have access to the missile bases. But even if one takes the claim at face value, is there a guarantee that a similar incident won't happen with a missile equipped with a nuclear warhead? Military specialists, for example a retired United States admiral, La Rocque, believes that such an incident may trigger off a nuclear war.

And what is the reaction of the West German authorities, which presumably must be concerned above all with the security of their citizens? They have declined to make any comment since the incident, as they stated, is entirely within the competence of the U.S. authorities. It looks like the consent of the authorities in a number of NATO countries to have new American nuclear missiles installed on their soil has turned them not only into military but also political hostages of Washington.

FRG Parties Protest

LD142223 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 14 TASS -- The U.S. Department of Defense sent a group of experts to West Germany Sunday to investigate the incident at the U.S. military base in Heilbronn, Land Baden Wuerttemberg, the UPI news agency reports. An explosion at the base caused by ignition of the first stage of a Pershing II missile had killed four and injured 15 U.S. soldiers and damaged equipment.

It is safe to presume that the experts from the Pentagon have been assigned the task not only to determine the causes of the incident but also to prepare conclusions which can reassure public opinion. Meanwhile the incident at the military base in Heilbronn which could have led to a nuclear explosion instantly attracted close public attention.

Members of the "Green" party demanded the withdrawal of all types of U.S. nuclear weapons from West Germany territory. Social Democrats criticised the stationing of U.S. Pershing II missiles in West Germany. A Social Democratic deputy to the West

German Bundestag Erwin Horn came out in favor of the Kohl-Genscher government stopping the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on West German territory.

A statement by the Social Democratic Party organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg notes that despite repeated failures during the testing of Pershing II missiles they were nonetheless deployed on West German territory as a matter of urgency and without adequate safety measures. Ulrich Lang, chairman of the Social Democratic Party organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg, demanded that the authorities carry out an investigation into the incident at Heilbronn.

The Pershing II incident at the U.S. military base is a fresh reminder to the Europeans about fateful risks accompanying the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Social Democratic Deputy Protests

LD151014 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 15 TASS -- The parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the West German Bundestag has demanded that deployment of American nuclear missiles should be discontinued in West German territory. The immediate reason for this was the explosion of one of the engines of a Pershing II missile at the U.S. airbase near Heilbronn.

Speaking on behalf of his parliamentary group Deputy Spoeri demanded a thorough inquiry into the circumstances of this explosion. He said that the obvious danger coming from the Pershing missiles was "light-mindedly ignored" by the Bundestag's majority when it took a final decision on the deployment of American missiles.

Herr Spoeri blamed the explosion victims and destructions on those forces in the U.S. Administration and the West German Government which have been seeking to make the FRG at any price a nuclear hostage of NATO in disregard of all consequences that might come from the deployment of Pershing missiles.

U.S. SELLS 800 ANTIAIRCRAFT MISSILES TO FRG

LD150954 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 15 TASS -- The USA and the FRG have reached agreement on the sale to West Germany of almost 800 "Patriot" anti-aircraft missiles and a large number of sophisticated radars and control systems, the Pentagon announced on Monday. The contract is worth more than 1.1 billion dollars. The Pentagon has notified the Congress about the expected sale and stressed that it is aimed at "strengthening the air defences" of the FRG. It was also pointed out that the supply of the missiles is a "component part" of the NATO's general plans for strengthening the bloc's military potential

U.S. PRESSURING BELGIUM TO ACCEPT CRUISE MISSILES

LD150046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1451 GMT 14 Jan 85

["Whence the Threat to Peace?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

The United States, ignoring the protests of the West European public, is exerting intensified pressure on its allies in the military-political NATO bloc with the aim of quickly achieving in the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Europe, thereby turning it into a hostage of the Pentagon.

This is again borne out by the visit to the United States of Belgian Prime Minister Martens, which the White House is triving to use in order to obtain confirmation from the Belgian premier of the NATO decision to deploy 48 new U.S. medium-range missiles on the country's territory. In an interview with the Belgian paper LIBRE BELGIQUE, President Reagan stressed the "necessity" for Belgium to deploy the U.S. missiles, and demanded from Belgium and other NATO member-countries further growth in military preparations within the bloc framework. The interview with Reagan represents open pressure on Belgium with the aim of achieving agreement from it to deploy U.S. cruise missiles on Belgian territory.

It is also reported that the Pentagon has developed a secret plan for placing its nuclear weapons on the territories of Canada, Spain, Iceland, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Bermuda, and in the Indian Ocean. The secret plan has become known to the center of studying problems of nuclear weapons attached to the Washington Institute for Policy Studies. In the event of war, according to the paper DIARO-16, Spain will be regarded as an important region in Western strategy. The NATO fleet will be concentrated off its shores, and military bases will be immediately brought to a state of combat readiness.

Belgian Premier Arrives in U.S.

LD141008 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 14 TASS -- Belgian Prime Minister Martens arrives in the United States today on an official visit. He will hold talks with President Reagan and also confer with Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger.

Administration officials do not conceal the fact that the White House's main task at the talks with the Belgian premier is to secure from him unambiguous support for the NATO decision, imposed on Belgium by the NATO leadership, to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the territory of that country. Despite massive protests against those dangerous plans in Belgium, Washington intends to demand from the Martens government strict compliance with the NATO plan.

Reagan, Martens Conclude Talks

LD150936 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 15 TASS -- Talks between President Reagan and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens who has stayed in the United States on an official visit have been held in the White House. Spokesmen of the administration have said that the main attention at the talks was given to East-West relations as well as to arms limitation problems.

At the close of the talks, the sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, at which it was agreed to hold new talks between the USSR and the USA on nuclear and space arms. The prime minister of Belgium, in particular, has referred to the results of the Geneva meeting as a positive step on the way to arms reduction talks.

At the same time the meeting in the White House has shown that Washington intends to continue to deploy newest medium-range nuclear missiles in the European Continent.

Martens: No Missile Deployment

LD150928 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Brussels January 15 TASS -- Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium has stated that there will be no deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Belgian territory, deployment which has been scheduled by the NATO leadership for March this year. Mr Martens made the statement in an interview with a Belgian television network at the close of the talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington where the prime minister of Belgium has stayed on an official visit.

During the talks, strong pressure was put on the head of the Belgian Government to secure from Belgium an unreserved implementation of the NATO decision, which was imposed upon it, on deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles in the country's territory on schedule.

The Belgian public resolutely came out against the implementation of the dangerous plans of the NATO leadership. The Florennes area, where U.S. cruise missiles were to be deployed at a Belgian Air Force base, has been declared a nuclear-free zone. The head of government cannot evidently ignore such strong anti-nuclear sentiments of the Belgian public, particularly on the threshold of general elections which are to be held later this year.

START OF NATO'S 'REFORGER-85' EXERCISE NOTED

LD142226 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Brussels January 14 TASS -- NATO exercises, code-named "Reforger-85", have begun on the FRG's territory. This was reported today at the headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, in the Casto settlement (near Mons, Belgium). The exercises are to last till January 31, this year.

American troops traditionally participate in these exercises. The aim of the NATO's militaristic exercises is to test operations in airlifting major units and formations in the FRG "for the eventuality of a crisis".

Units of a number of West European NATO member-countries, through the territory of which American troops and weapons are transported, are cooperating with American troops in the course of the exercises.

U.S. SEEKS TO REVISE AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY POLICY

PM141251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Novikov "Letter from Vienna": "Atlanticism and Neutral Countries"]

[Text] The first leaves of the calendar for the new year have been turned. The Austrian press, like the press of other countries, is writing about the results of last year and the prospects for this year. Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz' official visit to the Soviet Union at the end of the year was a portentous event for the Alpine republic in 1984.

Soviet-Austrian relations are developing in the ascendant. The visit by the Austrian head of government and his meetings with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, continued the good tradition of business contacts between statesmen of our two countries at a high political level.

These meetings and talks stimulate Soviet-Austrian cooperation and make it increasingly profound and dynamic.

It was emphasized during K.U. Chernenko's talks with F. Sinowatz that the 1955 State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria as well as the law on its permanent neutrality remain the unshakable basis of Soviet-Austrian relations and enable the Republic of Austria to play a positive role in international affairs. F. Sinowatz declared that the Government of Austria will continue to follow the policy defined by those historic documents.

However, this foreign policy course of Vienna's is clearly not to the United States' liking. Washington cannot resign itself to seeing any country consistently pursue an independent neutral policy, ignoring the "pointing finger" from across the ocean.

As the facts attest, the United States would like to "rectify" the neutral status of certain states. The shameless pressure Washington is exerting on Austria may serve as an example. This pressure proceeds along political and economic lines and has been elicited, above all, by the fact that the Republic of Austria does not support the adventurist "Atlantic" course of the United States.

The mass antiwar demonstrations by the Austrian public show that people in Austria are well aware of the danger posed to the peoples by the deployment of new American first-strike missiles on the territory of West European states. For, according to the American concept of "horizontal escalation," a military conflict begun by the United States in any part of the world could easily be transferred to Europe. The deployment of the Pentagon's nuclear missiles also signifies a new and very substantial infringement upon the sovereignty of those countries that supported the American plans for "arms upgrading." It is a question, above all, of a limitation of their rights in the sphere of decisions relating to national security. It is an open secret now that people on the other side of the ocean regard the small and medium countries of Europe merely as pawns in the risky game Washington is playing on the chessboard of world politics.

The Alpine republic rejects all of Washington's attempts on whatever pretext to limit its neutrality. However, the United States does not desist. Scorning the elementary rules of diplomatic ethics, Washington politicians are trying their best to shift Vienna from a course proven over decades and to direct it along the path of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

U.S. propaganda agencies and even certain Pentagon officials have joined in the campaign for the revision of Austria's policy of permanent neutrality. Thus, in an interview in the Vienna newspaper DIE PRESSE, U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Perle intimidated Austrians with the noneexistent "threat from the East," foisting American interceptor fighters onto Austria.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL hastened to make its contribution. It published an unbridled article imbued with hatred for the Alpine republic, accusing Austria of "violating, on the pretext of neutrality, the embargoes imposed by the United States and other NATO countries on deliveries of certain goods to socialist states." Vienna's reply followed immediately: It sharply condemned the American newspaper's provocative article, which is evaluated as a U.S. desire to establish political, economic, and ideological control over neutral Austria. Washington was forced to shift into reverse. The U.S. deputy secretary of commerce rendered his apologies in connection with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL article and dissociated himself from its anti-Austrian sallies. It would be a mistake to think that. following these "apologies," people on the other side of the ocean have put an end to the policy of encroaching on Austrian neutrality.

According to reports in the Vienna press, since the affair of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL article, high-ranking Washington emissaries have continued to visit Austria and have tried to dictate to it what it can trade with the socialist countries and what goods it does not have the right to export. Does this not testify to yet another instance of very crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state?

Austria's democratic public does not intend to permit its motherland's destiny to be controlled from the other side of the ocean on the pretext of "Atlantic solidarity." Austrians support and approve the policy of permanent neutrality and national independence being pursued by the government. They also remember that the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria was signed on the Soviet Union's initiative in 1955. The conclusion of that document and Austria's proclamation of a policy of permanent neutrality were of exceptional significance for the destiny of the Austrian people. In those acts, Austria found a reliable guarantee of its independence and was enabled to act energetically and with great authority in the international area.

USSR ENVOY: PARIS ERRS ON SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL

LD142215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2031 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Paris, January 14 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Ambassador to France Yuliy Vorontsov stated after a one-hour talk with French President Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee Palace this evening that Paris had not correctly interpreted the Soviet proposal that France's nuclear force be taken into account in future disarmament talks between Washington and the Soviet Union.

"We are speaking", Vorontsov explained, " about an inclusion of France's nuclear potential", adding that there was no question of reducing the number of French nuclear missiles but of reducing the number of U.S. missiles, taking into consideration the number of French missiles.

Stressing that the Soviet Union and France, particularly after French President Mitterand's visit to Moscow last year, were traversing "a period of active relations", the Soviet ambassador said that he "truly hoped" that Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko would visit France this year.

U.S. RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT DEPLOYED IN BRITAIN

LD150038 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The British Isles are becoming more of a spy center of the Pentagon engaged in spy operations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At a recent news conference, the commander of the 3d U.S. Air Army, General Acker, said that Whitehall had given the go-ahead to the deployment of new American intelligence units on British territory, including the deployment of TP- 1 [as heard] reconnaissance aircraft. An extra shipment of those aircraft was recently brought to the U.S. base at Alconbury, East Anglia, where a whole unit of the flying spies has been deployed. At the U.S. air base at Mildenhall, Suffolk, the latest CP-71 [as heard] reconnaissance aircraft are stationed. Their mission is electronic espionage against socialist countries.

Significantly, the people from Britain's major papers who attended Gen Acker's news conference didn't write in their papers what had been said there. This is due to the fact that Britain's democratic public is concerned over the growing U.S. military presence on the British Isles. There are more than 130 American bases there and at many of them nuclear weapons are deployed.

IZVESTIYA ON UK DECISION NOT TO MARK V-DAY

PM141141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch under the "Today's Events" rubric: "Tories' Strange Stance: British War Veteran Condemns London's Refusal To Mark Victory Day"]

[Text] London -- The Tory government has refused to hold official celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

Attempting to justify this decision, Baroness Young, minister of state for foreign affairs, pointed out to Parliament that if Britain organized official celebrations with the participation of its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition this would give the Soviet Union the opportunity to use them to "distort history." What kind of "distortion of history" is this, and how do British veterans of the last war view this government move? I put that question to a veteran, William Alexander. He was drafted into the army in 1941 and fought in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany, finishing his service in May 1945 as a captain.

"I consider Baroness Young's statement to be an insult to those compatriots of mine who fought at the front or worked unstintingly in the rear, experiencing hunger and bombing, to defeat fascism." Alexander said. "By refusing to take part in the celebration of Victory Day the Conservatives are showing a lack of respect for the memory of the heroes who died in the fighting against the Hitlerites.

"The government claims that it is concerned with maintaining the historical truth. But, if that is so, why, after marking the 40th anniversary of the Normandy landing with such pomp, is it ignoring an event truly of world significance?

"And, finally, one more point," Alexander said in conclusion. "A Conservative, Winston Churchill, said that it was the Red Army that broke the back of Hitler's troops. Those words should not be forgotten by today's Tories, who call themselves Churchill's heirs."

By refusing to participate in the celebration of Victory Day, the British Conservatives would clearly like to depreciate the Soviet Union's contribution to the cause of defeating Hitler's Germany. In so doing it is they who are distorting history!

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTEDLY TO VISIT CAIRO

NC151147 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Reports from Cairo say that Soviet Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov will visit Cairo at the end of this month for talks with high-ranking Egyptian officials on defense issues. It has been learned that these officials will ask Sokolov to resume Soviet military aid to Egypt.

PLO DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW FOR BUDAPEST

GF131932 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee delegation ended its visit to the Soviet Union following a number of meetings with Soviet CPSU and state officials. The delegation, led by Abu Mazin and Abu 'Abbas, left for Budapest to continue its tour of a number of socialist countries.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PDRY -- An agreement has been signed in Aden between the All-Union Vostokintorg Association and the national company for foreign trade of the PDRY on mutual supplies in 1985. This year the young republic is proposing several types of products made there for export to the Soviet Union for the first time. These include summer footwear, toiletries, paints, and varnishes. [Excerpts] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Jan 85 LD]

OAU'S ONU RECEIVES SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN DELEGATION

LD121937 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Addis Ababa January 12 TASS - TASS correspondent Aleksey Yelmanov reports:

Reduction and elimination of nuclear arms are extremely important for safeguarding peace on earth. This was said by acting Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Peter Onu when he was receiving a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee here today. The delegation is lead by first deputy chairman of the committee Aleksandr Dzasokhov.

Peter Onu welcomed agreement between the USSR and the USA about the subject and objective of talks on questions of space and nuclear arms, expressed the hope that they will promote the banning of nuclear arms on earth and in space, pointed to the resolve of African peoples to wage the struggle for peace, for turning the continent into a nuclear-free zone.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler Germany will be observed this year, said the acting secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity. This celebration is of much importance also from Africa, since the defeat of fascism brought nearer the liberation of the continent from colonial domination. Now African countries are faced with the task of final decolonisation of the continent, liquidation of the South African racist regime and putting an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia. Peter Onu rejected as untenable the attempts of Pretoria and its patrons to "link" Namibia's decolonisation with withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola, pointed out that the Organization of African Unity sees the road to liberation of southern African in the stepping up of international support for the struggle of the African National Congress of South Africa and South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) against the racist Republic of South Africa [as received].

On behalf of the Organization of African Unity Peter Onu expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the effective aid it has been giving year in year out to that pan-African organization in its efforts aimed at the liberation and social and economic progress of the continent.

CUBAN ENVOY HOSTS LIBERATION DAY RECEPTION

PM141235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception at Embassy"]

[Text] On 10 January L. Soto, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark Liberation Day -- the 26th anniversary of the Cuban revolution's victory.

Present at the reception were P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

U.S. SEEKS 'CONFRONTATION' THROUGH RADIO MARTI

LD120428 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Valentin Mashkin commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the Radio Marti broadcasting station in the United States is to start operating on the 28th of next month. Here's how this event is summed up by our commentator Valentin Mashkin:

It can only be sumpped up quite unambiguously, he writes. This is yet another hostile act on the part of the Washington administration towards socialist Cuba. After all, it's an open secret in the American capital that by launching this new broadcasting venture it is hoped to encourage counterrevolutionary elements on the island and destabilize Cuba's popular system. But even though these hopes are utterly unfounded, the intensification of Washington's psychological war against Havana cannot but anger any honest person and certainly any supporter of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems, the more so since Cuba for her part has made more than one gesture of goodwill in an effort to normalize relations with the United States.

Washington, however, all the signs indicate, wants not a normalization of relations but confrontation. The new broadcasting station is to operate for 14 hours a day. This means 14 hours of venom spouted daily, venom well paid for since this year it has been allocated $11 million. The very name of the broadcasting station is a lie for Jose Marti, Cuba's national hero, was a herald of the Cuban revolution and has nothing in common either with United States imperialism or with the counterrevolutionaries who are to be the mainstay of the personnel of this broadcasting station, which is to be subordinate of the Voice of America. In short, Radio Marti is yet another station of radio subversion like Radio Liberty or Radio Free Europe.

U.S. MANEUVERS IN HONDURAS VIEWED AS HOSTILE

LD130031 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department has declared that in the near future U.S. troops will conduct extensive military exercises in Honduras. More on this by Mikhail Glebov.

These are not the first war games by far. In the past 2 years, in the course of a series of military exercises the United States built in Honduras airfields, radar stations, fuel storages, and bunkers to store ammunition for U.S. planes.

The funds for building most of these facilities were obtained bypassing the U.S. Congress. In the meantime, thousands of U.S. servicemen visited Honduras. These included sappers and units building naval facilities. The proposed maneuvers will involve over 5,000 U.S. servicemen. They will have a new aspect. Tanks and other heavy weaponry will be lifted for the first time to the facilities built in Honduras. In other words, the goal of the exercises will be to practice tank thrusts in local conditions.

And who is the potential enemy? Reports on the Pentagon's plan for an incursion into Nicaragua, at least in the U.S. press late last year, give a clear answer to this question. The detailed plan provides for mass tank thrusts to be launched to consolidate successful offensives. It even mentions U.S. loses in the possible war against Nicaragua -- 8,500 killed and wounded in the first 12 days. As a matter of fact, a war against Nicaragua has already been unleashed and it is not confined to actions carried out by terrorists backed up by the United States. In the past few months direct U.S. participation in operations has become obvious. For instance, servicemen from the 101st Airborne Division made flights across the border to give aid to rebels at the time of maneuvers in Honduras.

Washington's goals are clear enough. The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Casey, declared in one of his statements that his agency is doing its best to overthrow the Sandinista government. The CIA's manual for counterrevolutionaries that caused such a sensation recently also formulates the goals explicitly. Congressional discussions on the manual revealed that it makes at least seven mentions of the intention to overthrow the Sandinista government. In the current century alone Nicaragua has been subjected to U.S. invasions and occupation on at least four occasions. Last time the U.S. Marines left the Somoza dynasty behind. Dictator Anastasio Somoza victimized the nation for many years, suppressing the slightest protest. In 1979 the Sandinista revolution overthrew Somoza and displayed the Nicaraguan people's resolve to be masters of their own country. But for more than 5 years now Washington has been openly trying to restore the old order and the proposed war games in Honduras point to this once again. They were demonstratively announced at the time when the Nicaraguan people were celebrating the inauguration of the first president of the young republic, Daniel Ortega, which was an important event in the development of their democratic revolution.

NEW U.S. 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST NICARAGUA REPORTED

LD151047 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Managua January 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The Reagan administration is undertaking a new militarist provocation against revolutionary Nicaragua. As official spokesmen of the Republic's Ministry of Defence have reported, the U.S. biggest aircraft carrier Nimitz with 90 combat aircraft and hundreds of Marines on board has approached Nicaragua's Atlantic coast. The huge arsenal of the aircraft carrier also includes nuclear weapons.

The provocative presence of the Nimitz near the shores of Nicaragua is part of preparation of a whole series of U.S. naval, air and land military exercises in Central America. Soon the Pentagon intends to start a large-scale deployment of U.S. troops in Honduras. It has been decided to deploy U.S. tank units at a distance of only five kilometres away from the Honduran border with Nicaragua. This is viewed here as a direct threat to the Republic's sovereignty and independence.

CHILEAN OPPOSITION CALLS FOR PROTEST DAY 16 JAN

PY141426 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The Coordinating Board of the Santiago Southern Zone, which brings political, trade union, youth, and neighborhood organizations under one umbrella, has called for a day of protest against Pinochet's dictatorship on 16 January. The organizers of this protest are exhorting the people to break the state of siege imposed by the dictatorship on 6 November and to demand its immediate abrogation. In addition, they are warning the nation of the shameless campaign being conducted by the regime to extend the state of siege for the second time in February.

The Coordinating Board of the Santiago Southern Zone is calling on the people to stop giving the impression that the popular forces are retreating. It urges the most representative political and trade union organizations in Chile to engage in an offensive in order to halt the attempts being made by the dictatorship to perpetuate the state of siege and the ensuing repression against those sectors that are demanding democracy now, the end of the dictatorship, a provisional government, and a constituent assembly that will draft a new constitution for Chile with the participation of the true representatives of popular sovereignty.

The call to protest against the state of siege on 16 January is being widely disseminated in neighborhoods and work places and is counting on the support of the political sectors that are opposed to the military regime.

The Coordinating Board of the Santiago Southern Zone also repudiates the muzzling of the opposition press and demands that freedom of the press be respected.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MODIFIES CHERNENKO'S ATTRIBUTIONS

PM151138 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 January in its First and Second Editions front-pages under the headline "The People Nominate Worthy Representatives" a 1,200-word editorial on the nominations to union and autonomous supreme soviets. The First Edition carries the following sentence:

"The working people of all union republics unanimously nominate Comrade K.U. Cherenenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state, leader of the Leninist type, and tireless fighter for peace and cooperation among the peoples, as their first candidate deputy."

The equivalent sentence in the version of the editorial front-paged by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in its Second Edition reads thus:

"Soviet people have unanimously nominated Comrade K.U. Cherenenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and other party and state leaders as their first candidate deputies to the union republic supreme soviets."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

PM151028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Assertiveness of Our Ideology"]

[Text] The propaganda of the ideals, achievements, and values of developed socialism requires that the activeness and effectiveness of all our ideological work be further stepped up and its creative and assertive nature be intensified. This is a most important sector of party organizations' activity.

"Much still remains to be done," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "to ensure that the content, timeliness, forms, and methods of our propaganda and its material and technical base accord with Soviet people's increased requirements, the tasks of the improvement of developed socialism, and the assertive struggle against bourgeois ideology."

The capitalist West's propaganda extols "living standards," views, and values that are alien to us, exalts individualism, inflames private ownership instincts, and fans religious and nationalist sentiments. Socialism's ideological adversary stoops to anything, using the most sophisticatd technical means and subversive and psychological methods. Under these circumstances our ideological work has a greater need than ever before of party principledness, a consistent class approach to evaluating the events and phenomena that occur, political vigilance, and implacability toward alien views.

Fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum party committees are completing the creation of an integrated counterpropaganda system. Purposeful work is in progress in Estonia, for example, where a timely rebuff is dealt to ideological subversion by foreign television and radio and reactionary emigre and clerical centers. Much is being done by party organizations in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Maritime Kray, and other regions. Nevertheless, as the all-union scientific and practical conference on "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and Party Ideological Work in Light of the CPSU Central Commitee June (1983) Plenum Decisions" noted, the task set by the party of making counterpropaganda more assertive has still by no means been resolved.

The daily practice of the ideological struggle shows that the class enemy would like to force us onto the defensive. This cannot be allowed to happen.

The class approach in all education and propaganda work is a reliable compass in the most acute struggle for people's minds and hearts, and a guarantee of the assertiveness of our ideology. Under the conditions of developed socialism, the ideology of the working class becomes the property of all social strata and groups and acts as the unifying nucleus of socialist social consciousness. The paramount duty of party organizations and all ideological cadres is to qualitatively accelerate this process and intensify the class content of Soviet people's political, labor, and moral education.

The assertiveness of our ideology means primarily the affirmation of socialist ideals and norms of social life, real freedom and democracy, and propaganda of the great achievements of real socialism. More and more new generations are entering upon active life, and for them the historic gains of our system are already a matter of course, something as natural and inalienable as the air that we breathe. It is necessary to seek to ensure that the fact that our gains are "familiar" and "natural" does not overshadow their great world historical meaning or serve as the breeding ground for parasitical feelings. It is the duty of ideological cadres and the mass news and propaganda media to reveal vividly and assertively the significance of the gains of socialism and to demonstrate that their consolidation and augmentation depend primarily on an increase in the labor contribution, exertion, and effort of each Soviet citizen.

The assertiveness of our ideology also lies in the most active propaganda of the peace-loving international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the entire socialist community. It is necessary to constantly explain to the working people the essence of our Leninist foreign policy course, educate them in a spirit of class implacability and vigilance toward imperialism, and expose even more strongly the increased aggressiveness of U.S. and NATO militarist circles.

One of the most important facets of the present ideological situation is the need to intensify the class education and ideological tempering of the rising generation. It must be our universal concern to raise young people who are prepared for labor and defense, persistently train them in military work, and educate them in a spirit of love for the motherland and the army and loyalty to military duty. The preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War offers great opportunities to deepen patriotic and internationalist education and improve young people's preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces. The country's Komsomol organizations must also do much for the purposeful class education of young men and women in the course of preparatons for the forthcoming 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow and when holding events as part of the international youth year.

The assertiveness of our ideology is manifested in the party principledness and timeliness of information. We have no grounds for avoiding answering the acute questions raised by our society's life and contemporary developments in the world. The ideological opponent cannot be allowed to overtake us in this sphere by offering his own interpretations and evaluations and planting his own prescriptions for "solving" problems.

An important role in counterpropaganda work has to be played by social scientists. The social sciences must be resolutely reoriented toward the tasks of the ideological struggle in the international arena. Any deepening of positive knowledge must contain criticism of views alien to us and exposure of bourgeois ideology.

Ideological work is a special front. Work here demands profound convictions, specialized knowledge, professional training, and the ability to rapidly interpret new phenomena in reality and to respond in a lively fashion to the dynamics of contemporary life. Party organizations are called upon to nurture these qualities in our entire ideological corps, not to be afraid of seeking and experimenting, and to resolutely eliminiate forms and methods that have outlived their usefulness. The improvement of counterpropaganda both inside the country and among the foreign audience, the deepening of content, and the enhancement of the efficiency of this work are the guarantee of success in the historic peace offensive of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

GRISHIN CALLS FOR IMPROVED MOSCOW CADRE WORK

PM140801 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Work With Cadres in Every Possible Way; Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum was held yesterday to discuss the city party organization's tasks in further improving work with cadres in light of the directives and proposals of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on certain questions of present-day cadre policy.

A report was delivered at the plenum by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The directives of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade K.U. Chernenko on urgent questions of cadre policy, V.V. Grishin said in his report, are at great all-party and all-state importance. They are evidence of the Central Committee's constant concern for one of the key sectors of party activity and the further development of the political course outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The party's fidelity to Leninist principles of cadre selection, placement, and education is obvious; the high demands made on the work of leading cadres at the developed socialism stage have been worked out. The CPSU Central Committee views the implementation of current tasks as a necessary conditions for further forward movement and the successful achievement of outlined socioeconomic and educational goals. Directives on questions of work with leading cadres must form the basis of the activity of the gorkom, party raykoms, and all Moscow's party and social organizations and soviet and economic organs.

The city's party organization is pursuing work to select and place cadres and educate them in a spirit of discipline and responsibility for their assignments. These questions are regularly discussed at the bureau and at the party gorkom secretariat. They were examined last year at plenums of the gorkom and party raykoms and in primary party organizations.

In implementing the adopted resolutions and improving the forms and methods of their activity, the CPSU Gorkom and raykoms have begun to study in greater depth and assess more thoroughly leaders' political and professional qualities, and give them more practical help. Democratic initiatives in leader selection and placement are being further developed. The opinion of labor collectives and the public and the results of references are taken into account when nominating cadres. The importance of character references for leading staff is increasing.

The gorkom and party raykoms are striving to ensure that trust in the respect for cadres go hand in hand with the principled demands made on them. Reports by leaders at party committee sessions and party meetings, and individual conversations with them on the most important questions of the production and social life of collectives have become widespread.

Increasing leading cadres' responsibility is conducive to party organizations' work to develop criticism and self-criticism. This is borne out by the results of report and election meetings in primary party organizations, during which many critical remarks and proposals were aired, including some leveled at leaders.

The city party organization attaches great importance to the political work of leading cadres among the masses. United political days, open letter days, and meetings of leaders with working people and the populace are held regularly.

Party political retraining of cadres is being carried out and their ideological and political level increased. Permanent seminars and lectures for various categories of leading workers have been set up at the party gorkom. The system of party training of elective aktivs is being improved. Around 200,000 people are involved in all of its forms; more than 40,000 people from party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and ideological aktivs and economic leaders annually study at the Moscow Higher Party School and the Marxist-Leninist University and its branches.

The work carried out by the city party organization to select, place, and educate cadres has made it possible to strengthen party and soviet organs and the decisive sectors of the city's national economic sectors with politically mature, trained, and expert leading workers.

Virtually all leading cadres on the staff of the gorkom and party raykoms have higher and secondary education and the necessary work experience. During the report and election campaign the number of workers and women who were elected secretaries of primary and shop party organizations increased. The quality of the leaders of soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations has improved.

Organizational and political work with cadres helps to successfully implement party policy, increase the standard of leadership of economic and social processes, develop Muscovites' labor activness, strengthen discipline and organization in production, and mobilize working people to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and socialist pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The results of the 1st 11 months show that the city's economy is, on the whole, developing dynamically. The volume of industrial production has increased 3.6 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Preferential productivity growth rates are being ensured. The plans for producing consumer goods have been fulfilled, and the proportion of the supreme quality category of output has increased.

Collectives of transportation and communications enterprises have coped with the targets for the main technical and economic indicators. This year Moscow's building workers have made a substantial contribution toward resolving questions of the comprehensive economic and social development of the city.

The city's socialist pledges for an above-plan growth in labor productivity and an additional reduction in output prime cost have been overfulfilled.

Muscovites' trade and consumer services have improved. More goods have been sold to the population than in the same period last year.

Ensuring fulfillment of party targets, current plans, and socialist pledges is being achieved as a result of the selfless labor of workers, employees, engineering and technical workers, and all Moscow working people. And the quality of leading cadres' work is of great importance. The novelty and complexity of the tasks facing our society and the increased level of the people's education and culture dictate increased demandingness toward cadres and their professional, ideological, and moral makeup.

However, the speaker went on to note, certain party raykoms, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs do not always strictly and stringently follow Leninist principles in cadre selection, placement, and education. At times this work is not long-term or planned in nature and is conducted using outdated forms and methods. In a number of cases, human contact is replaced by paper-pushing and a form-filling approach to cadre study. Often the lack of party exactingness and weak control from party organs over the execution of resolutions lead to certain leaders failing to cope with their jobs, assessing their activity uncritically, and trying to ascribe the shortcomings existing in their work to objective reasons.

The party attaches great importance to a leader's political and professional qualities, his competence, and his ability to skillfully and with least expenditure ensure the resolution of economic and social tasks. How up-to-date are Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words that the decisive leadership sectors "...should be occupied by people not only whose devotion is unquestioned but who are genuinely educated and possess immense ability...: talented people."

The city party organization is called upon to ensure fulfillment of the party's demands on cadres. Sometimes party raykoms and the city's soviet and economic organs allow the leadership of enterprises and institutions to be held by people with inadequate political and vocational knowledge, who have not been trained for responsible work. Modern economic thinking, socialist enterprise, and the ability to achieve unconditional fulfillment of state plans are not developed in all leaders. Cases occur whereby leading posts are occupied by weak, unimaginative workers who tolerate an irresponsible attitude to the job at hand.

Shortcomings in cadre work along with other failings entail certain enterprises being unable to cope with the targets for production volume and labor productivity growth, allowing plans to be unjustifiably amended downward, and failing to fulfill their delivery commitments.

Many construction organizations are working unsatisfactorily. Their production capacity is not being used effectively enough, and labor productivity is growing only slowly. The assimilation of capital investment is not being ensured. Many enterprises of the Moscow City Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction, the Moscow City Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Installations, and the Moscow City Main Administration for the Construction Materials and Parts Industry are not coping with the fulfillment of plans for construction and installation work.

Transportation enterprises are not fully satisfying the city's growing transportation needs. The efficiency of motor vehicle use is low. There are many holdups with railway cars used for freight operations. The work of passenger transportation provokes justified complaints from Muscovites.

Improvements are needed in the work of the city's scientific research and planning organizations.

USSR Academy of Sciences institutes are still not exerting enough influence on the implementation of a unified scientific and technical policy corresponding to the key tasks of the country's economic and social development. The scientific potential of VUZes is not being exploited fully enough. The problem of supplying the capital's economic sectors with sufficient top and middle level specialist cadres remains acute. Many VUZes and technical colleges are training cadres with no though for the city's real needs.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of urban economy, trade, public catering, and service sphere enterprises. The eradication of existing shortcomings and their improvement require an all-around improvement in cadre work.

The gorkom, party raykoms, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs must implement concrete measures to ensure strict observance of Leninist principles of cadre selection and education. We must strive to ensure that candidates for all leading posts are mature and competent workers devoted to the party cause. The demandingness shown to leading cadres for the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges must be increased and their activity assessed by the main yardstick of end results of work.

The entire system of improving cadre skills must be placed under effective party control, and we must strive to ensure that every leader systematically improves his professional standard, adopts frontranking management experience, and skillfully uses it in practice.

The increased tasks of further developing the economy and culture commit leading cadres, not only to improving their grasp of modern management methods, but also to being able to solve all questions from party positions, conduct active ideological and educational work, meet with people more often, explain party policy to them, and mobilize the masses to implement it.

As the all-union scientific-practical conference "Improving Developed Socialism and Party Ideological Work in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum" stressed, it is important for every leader to strictly observe party demands to improve his ideological and theoretical level and have a party political education.

Party raykoms and party organizations must increase leaders' responsibility for ensuring the comprehensive resolution of economic, social, and political tasks and for the educational consequences of decisions taken. We must strive to ensure that daily explanatory work among working people is not only the duty but the urgent requirement of every leading worker. The latter must be skilled in correctly analyzing events both within the country and abroad, properly assessing them, and fostering ideological steadfastness in people.

To this end we must constantly improve leading cadres' political training and strive to ensure that it is capable of improving their ideological convictions and party principledness, capable of helping them to acquire the Leninist leadership style and the art of organizational, ideological, and educational work among the masses. In order for leaders to acquire a party political education, it is necessary to make better use of the potential of the Moscow Higher Party School and the Marxist-Leninist University.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on questions linked with the moral makeup of leaders. It must be borne in mind, he stressed, that any negative phenomena in the capital attract particular attention and damage the prestige of the city party organization.

A campaign is under way in the city against violations of party, state, and labor discipline. However, in a number of collectives this work is not being carried out efficiently enough and is in many cases conducted formally and without proper principledness and trenchancy. Some leading cadres break Soviet laws and embark on the path of deceiving the state. Instances of window-dressing and exaggerated reporting are permitted at certain enterprises because of the lack of proper control from party organizations and party raykoms.

In a number of party organizations the necessary measures are not being taken to create in collectives an atmosphere of high demandingness and intolerance of violations of the norms of socialist morality and other negative phenomena. Instances of embezzlement of socialist property, extortion, and bribery are absolutely intolerable.

Examination of these cases at the gorkom bureau and party raykoms showed that certain leaders not only failed to take effective measures to stamp out existing violations, but themselves embarked on the path of crime. They have all been punished.

The role of law and order organs is still insufficient in the struggle against various abuses. Certain party organizations do not show the proper demandingness toward cadres and often fail to give a principled assessment of their aberrant actions. Often, workers who have compromised themselves are shielded and shunted from one leading post to another. Party, soviet, and economic organs must put a stop to this shameful practice of shunting workers who have not justified the trust placed in them.

Party raykoms and party committees and bureaus are called upon to strive to ensure that every leader serves as a moral example for working people and is a model of modesty and discipline. Law-breaking and violations of party ethics and morality by leaders must be resolutely stopped; leaders must be more strictly dealt with for any abuses or conciliatory attitudes toward other transgressors.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on the problems of creating a reliable and effective cadre reserve. The many leaders at various levels, specialists, high-qualified workers with experience in production and organizational work, and talented young people who work in the capital's economy constitute an enormous cadre potential. However, owing to the lack of certain party raykoms, party committees, party bureaus, and soviet and economic organs of a proper approach to the formation of a cadre reserve, it is inadequately exploited. This leads to a high turnover of workers, the existence of a large number of vacant positions, and the nomination of unsuitable people.

Conditions for the growth of young, promising specialists are not being created everywhere. Few women are nominated for the cadres reserve and for leading positions. Certain leaders of ministries, departments, and certain city organizations continue to bring a large number of outside [inogorodnyy] specialists into jobs in Moscow; these posts could be filled from the city's economic sectors.

Party raykoms and primary party organizations must make fuller use of the existing potential for replenishing leading cadres with the best representatives of the working class, women, young people, and specialists. Constant concern must be shown to correctly combine experienced and young workers, replenish cadres, and ensure leadership continuity.

Ministry and departmental party committees and party bureaus must increase demandingness toward Communists responsible for the state of cadre work in the sector, resolutely combat manifestations of formalism and bureaucracy in forming the reserve, and strive to justify proposals for the nomination and replacement of workers.

Character references for the leaders of subunits of enterprises and institutes and job allocation by competition in scientific research institutes and VUZes are an important link in the system of cadre work, V.V. Grishin continued. They make it possible to draw better-founded conclusions about the abilities of certain workers and their skill in organizing the fulfillment of the tasks at hand.

However, not all party organizations effectively monitor the prompt and correct conduct of assessment or adopt measures to eliminate shortcomings in this matter.

CPSU raykoms have a great role to play in meeting the party's demands. The placement of cadres must be improved. To improve matters the party Central Committee recommends that leading workers be transferred to equivalent areas of work and that cadres be exchanged among party, soviet, and economic bodies.

It is necessary to ensure that the principles of collective leadership are observed in conjunction with workers' personal responsibility for the fulfillment of their obligations, that the efforts of the election aktiv and party apparatus are focused on the study and organization of matters at local level, and that methods of monitoring and verifying performance are improved.

When cadres are promoted, fuller account must be taken of the opinions of the primary party organization, the labor collective, and the public, and the importance and objectivity of character references must be increased. Measures must be taken to increase the responsibility of Communists belonging to the cadre services of enterprises and organizations for improving work with cadres.

We must investigate in greater depth the activity of rayispolkoms and be more exacting toward them in the way they resolve rayons' socioeconomic development problems and improve the population's services. We must place more responsibility on leading deputies for the fulfillment of deputies' duties and voters' instructions, for the attentive examination of their letters, requests, and complaints, and for the organization of receptions.

With the approaching RSFSR Supreme Soviet and local soviet elections in mind, we must ensure that really authoritative people possessing the necessary political and professional qualities and enjoying working people's respect are nominated as candidate deputies.

Party raykoms and party organizations must be constantly concerned to further improve the selection, placement, and training of trade union and Komsomol cadres and must step up the leadership of people's control organs.

With the aim of radically improving work with cadres and implementing Comrade K.U. Chernenko's recommendations and conclusions and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's decisions, CPSU raykom plenums and primary party organization meetings must carefully analyze the existing situation, formulate measures to implement the tasks ahead, ensure their unconditional fulfillment and the improvement of the selection, placement, and training of cadres and all cadre work.

Our country is approaching a crucial stage in the 5-year plan, and there is much demanding work to be done in its final year.

The 1985 plan, which was ratified by the 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, is geared toward increasing the intensification and raising the technical standard of production, improving the quality of output, and making fuller use of production reserves. This places great demands on cadres.

Party raykoms, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and soviet and economic bodies must base their activity on the instructions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 15 November 1984 Central Committee Politburo session. They must launch organizational and mass political work to mobilize all working people to successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan, activate the mass movement for the rationalization of all elements of the production process, and direct labor collectives to adopt demanding and economically validated socialist pledges and counterplans for 1985.

We must strive to ensure the broad intensification of the economy by introducing scientific and technical achievements into production and comprehensively accelerating the scientific and technical progress. We must organize socialist competition to ensure an increase in output of 1 percent above the plan in all areas in the year ahead and to ensure a reduction in the prime cost of output of at least 0.8 percent in comparison with 1984. Special attention must be paid to the efficient utilization of labor and to improving labor organization. We must therefore actively introduce the experience of Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant in the certification and rationalization of work stations -- experience which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. It is important to plan and implement measures to make fuller use of production capacities, to transfer basic equipment to a two-shift work system and trucks to a 12-hour shift system, and to activate the movement for combining trades and multimachine servicing. We must ensure that specific measures are taken to cut the consumption of raw and semifinished materials and fuel and energy resources and that the initiative of advanced collectives -- to do 2 days' work next year using saved resources -- is widely disseminated.

There is much to do to improve the quality of output. Particular attention must be paid to producing high-quality consumer goods.

The gorkom, party raykoms, and party organizations are expected to strive to improve work with cadres, further raise the standard of the party leadership of the economy, and comprehensively intensify party political work among the masses. Herein lies the guarantee of success. Moscow must set an example to the whole country in this respect.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed the confidence that the Moscow city party organization, led by the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, will achieve new success in communist building and will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress by improving work with cadres and increasing their responsibility for their assigned task.

ALIYEV TO CHAIR INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR COMMITTEE

LD141354 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1320 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place today. The Presidium examined the question of the progress of prearations for the elections to the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets of the peoples' deputies. The work of soviets of peoples' deputies in Altay Kray in managing agro-industrial associations was discussed.

The question of fulfilling the plan of basic measures outlined for execution by the USSR Supreme Soviet for 1984 and of the work plan for 1985 was examined. Relevant decisions were adopted on all questions.

In connection with the fact that the United Nations declared 1985 international youth year, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium formed a commission for conducting international youth year in the USSR, under the chairmanship of Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A number of other questions of state life were examined at the session.

LIGACHEV VISITS NOVOSIBIRSK OBLAST, ALTAY KRAY

PM140956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Siberia"]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stayed in Novosibirsk Oblast and Altay Kray 6 - 12 January. He familiarized himself with the activities of party committees and administrative bodies aimed at fulfilling the plan of economic and social development of the oblast and of the kray, and at satisfying more fully the requirements of the working people in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Chernenko's instructions.

Comrade Ligachev visited electric power stations, industrial enterprises, transport and municipal economy enterprises in Novosibirsk, Barnaul, Biysk, and stock units on sovkhozes in the kray and oblast, visiting also the stores, housing construction sites, and premises inhabited by the working people. In conversations with the workers, livestock breeders and specialists, and inhabitants of towns and settlements, the secretary of the Central Committee showed attentive interest in the conditions of work on the shop floor, the state of passenger transport, heating of buildings, and consumer services for the population during the course of the current severe winter.

A detailed conversation took place on these questions in the Novosibirsk Gorispolkom and Biysk Gorkom. In Novosibirsk the CPSU Central Committee secretary paid a visit to the Chkalov Aviation Works, met with scientists who work in the institutes of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and at the unviersity, and acquainted himself with the course of construction of the underground railway.

Comrade Ligachev made speeches to aktivs of Novosibirsk and Barnaul devoted to the topical problems of party construction. Meetings have been held with members of the Bureau of the Novosibirsk Obkom and the Altay Kraykom. Measures connected with the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress in the development of power industry and municipal economy and rational utilization of fuel and power resources have been examined at these meetings.

Comrade Ligachev was accompanied on his trips by Comrade Filatov, first secretary of Novosibirsk Obkom; Comrade Aksenov, first secretary of Altay Kraykom; Comrade Yakovlev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; and Comrade Popov, RSFSR minister of housing and municipal services.

KAPITONOV VISITS BASHKIRIA 10-12 JANUARY

PM141614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Bashkiria"]

[Text] I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Bashkir ASSR 10-12 January. He acquainted himself with the activity of party organizations and labor collectives to fulfill the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of intensifying production, rational economic management, increasing labor productivity, and stepping up the policy of saving raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

I.V. Kapitonov visited Ufa's "Mir" Clothing Association, Ufa's petroleum refinery named for the 22d CPSU Congress, and a number of other industrial and trade enterprises. While at the Bashkir exhibition of national economic achievements, he acquainted himself with the prospects of the autonomous republic's economic, social, and development.

Questions of increasing production efficiency and developing creative initiatives to fulfill plan targets and socialist pledges were discussed during conversations with workers and specialists. The attention of economic leaders and party and trade union organizations was drawn to the need to further increase the production and improve the quality and variety of consumer goods on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, improved organization of production, and strengthened plan and state discipline.

During a visit to the suburban sovkhoz named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, attention focused on the front-ranking experience of agricultural working people to organize the wintering of livestock under complex weather conditions. Questions of the development of rural housing construction and the creation of conditions to retain young people in agricultural production were raised.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary was acquainted with the progress of the economic experiment in the system of consumer services for the republic's population and the organization of state, cooperative, and kolkhoz trade. A discussion with members of the bureau took place at the party obkom on the tasks of the republican party organizations to mobilize the Communists and all working people to unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 plan, successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan, and launch socialist competition to fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

During the tour of the autonomous republic I.V. Kapitonov was accompanied by M.Z. Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom, N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

VOROTNIKOV, DOLGIKH ADDRESS MINISTRY COLLEGIUMS

LD142042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Expanded sessions of the collegium of the RSFSR River Fleet Ministry and the Presidium of the Central Commiteee of the Trade Union of Maritime and River Fleet Workers, and the collegium of the USSR Construction Ministry were held in Moscow today.

The results to fulfill the 1985 plans in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko were discussed.

The session of the collegium of the RSFSR River Fleet Ministry was addressed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The session of the collegium of the USSR Construction Ministry was addressed by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

AGENCY EXAMINES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ISSUES

PM141555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources was held 10 January.

Following a report by the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the question of the work being done in the republic to observe the fundamentals of land legislation in the sphere of land conservation was examined. It was pointed out that considerable work is being done in the RSFSR to bring new lands into agricultural circulation, improve the qualitative state of hayfields and pastures, implement antierosion measures, and recultivate misused [narushennyy] lands. At the same time, the republic is not devoting due attention to questions of improving soil fertility and field-protection forestation, and considerable areas of reclaimed land on farms need to have their qualitative state improved.

The commission entrusted the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and other interested ministries and departments with taking additional measures to ensure observance of the fundamentals of land legislation in the sphere of land conservation and the improvement of soil fertility on RSFSR territory, as well as increasing work volumes in combating soil erosion.

The question of the course of scientific research toward elaborating measures to protect and improve the Lake Ladoga -- Neva River -- Neva Bay water system in connection with the construction of Leningrad's flood protection structures was examined. Taking into consideration the research done, in December 1984 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution "On Additional Measures to Ensure the Protection and Rational Utilization of Water and Other Resources in the Basin of Lakes Ladoga, Omega, and Ilmen." Taking into account the fact that pollution of the Lake Ladoga -- Neva River -- Neva Bay water system is continuing owing to intensive economic activity and that construction of purification installations in Leningrad is lagging behind schedule, the commission entrusted the USSR Gosplan, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Leningrad Gorispolkom, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and other interested ministries and departments with taking measures to accelerate the construction of purification installations in Leningrad.

Questions of the work of the USSR Gossnab and the All-Union Council of Scientific And Technical Societies in the sphere of saving and making rational use of natural resources as a result of improving the organization of the collection and processing of production waste, as well as the measures being taken by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry to prevent aniline-dye industry enterprises from adversely affecting the environment, were also examined.

PROGRESS NOTED IN NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

LD111814 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Kharkov January 11 TASS -- The Kharkov-based S.M. Kirov plant (the Ukraine) is steadily scaling up production of equipment for the nuclear power industry. The other day it shipped two more turbines to the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania (a union republic in the Soviet Baltic region) for the world's largest nuclear power generating set with a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatt. The turbines were built in half the time it had taken the S.M. Kirov plant to manufacture the first two such units (the first two were shipped to the future user one year ago). The Ignalina nuclear power plant is already in operation. The equipment installed there features high ecological safety, reliability and efficiency.

The re-tooling of the plant made it possible to speed up the production of turbines for nuclear power generating facilities. Numerically-controlled manufacturing equipment is installed in the main production areas of the plant. It ensures high-precision machining of blanks weighing up to 200 tons.

The S.M. Kirov plant is the Soviet Union's main manufacturer of turbines for the nuclear power industry. It is following the trend of increasing the capacity of the turbines produced. One million kilowatt turbines built in Kharkov are operating with success at several nuclear power plants in the European part of the USSR. Turbines of the same capacity are to go into service shortly at other nuclear power generating facilities in the Soviet Union and the "Kozlodui" nuclear power plant in Bulgaria.

DYUNIN CITES NEED TO USE SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS

LD142108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Commentary by Viktor Dyunin, economic observer of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA]

[Text] Not so long ago, a CPSU Central Committee resolution was published on serious shortcomings in the use of secondary material resources in the national economy. The shortcomings were described as serious. Why has the question been raised so sharply? After all, every other metric ton of steel and each metric ton of nonferrous metals out of 5 are produced from scrap metal, 1 metric ton of paper and cardboard out of 4 are produced from scrap paper, and 1 metric ton of sulphuric acid out of 5 from the effluent gases of metallurgy. However, the fact is that still not enough of our possibilities are being utilized: too many secondary raw materials, valuable industrial waste, and by-products go to waste, are burned, or carried off to dumps. One of the main reasons is the shortage of shops [tsekh] and works for reprocessing secondary resources.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that the schedules for constructing enterprises for utilization are impermissibly extended. The ministry often treats the construction of these projects incorrectly. I will refer to several examples: The USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy was commissioned to build installations at the Achinsk Alumina combine in 1984-85 with an aggregate capacity of 2 million metric tons a year for the preparation of [word indistinct] slag to be used in agriculture and the construction industry. However, this construction has not even started. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, as far back as the start of the 5-year plan, was commissioned to introduce installations for the regeneration of 300,000 metric tons of spent motor oils. This construction has not yet been completed, although in 4 years of the 5-year plan the country could have obtained more than 1 million metric tons of recycled oils worth R220 million.

Instead, 10 million tonnes of gasoline were used up to obtain the same oils. That is not good management, all the more since the cost of building these installations is significantly less than the expenditure for recovering such an amount of gasoline.

We know the road to reserves: Enterprises for the production of cardboard from scrap paper have been built in Leningrad and Kiev -- their work allows us to economize over 2 million cubic meters of wood a year. Is that not an instructive example? He must be guided by it. After all, this year's plan is to conserve primary raw materials worth over R12 billion through the use of secondary materials.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC ICEBREAKER -- Moscow January 12 TASS -- The construction of a 50,000 hp atomic icebreaker, Taimyr, for the USSR merchant marine, starts at the shipyards of the Finnish Wartsila joint-stock company in Helsinki, the bi-weekly MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION writes. The collation of the experience of engineers, scientists and seamen of both countries helped design the icebreaker which has no equal as to its performance. Maximum use will be made on the ship of Soviet equipment which has made good showing in the Arctic -- the main propeller, turbines, diesel generators and auxiliary boilers. The part of the ship's hull, which will take the main load, will be coated with Soviet sheet steel distinguished for high durability and impact strength at low temperatures. When the Taimyr is ready it will be tugged from Helsinki to the USSR, where Soviet experts will mount the nuclear reactor on it. The mighty icebreaker with a relatively small body will be able to cut nearly 2-metre-thick ice at a speed of up to six knots. The contract concluded between V/O Sudoimport and the Finnish firm for the delivery of the Taimyr and one more icebreaker of the same class is one of the biggest single orders received by the Finnish firm throughout its history of bilateral trade contracts. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 12 Jan 85 LD]

NEW TANKER -- A new tanker Marshal Bagramyan, built by Kerch shipbuilders, dropped anchor at Novorossiysk. It is a highly mechanized vessel which can carry over 80,000 tons of freight in one voyage. When it is loaded the vessel will make its first run. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 12 Jan 85 LD]

ROSSIYA AFLOAT -- The nuclear powered ice-breaker Rossiya, currently under construction, is to become operational next November, more than 1 year ahead of schedule. The initiative came from its builders. Work still continues as the ice-breaker floats in the Leningrad port. A captain was named and its crew is recruited. [Excerpt] [Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 12 Jan 85 LD]

TURKMEN POWER SUPPLIES -- The fourth gas turbine unit of the Nebit-Dag GRES in operating, thus completing the reconstruction of the power station, supplying the town and oil deposits. Old units were replaced by more efficient ones. The power potential of Western Turkmenistan will rise considerably this year. The last, 12th power unit of Krasnovodsk TETS will be put into operation. Remote coastal regions of Krasnovodsk Oblast will be linked with the joint power grid of Central Asia. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Jan 85 LD]

REPUBLICS 1985 AGRICULTURAL PLEDGES PUBLISHED

PM151114 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word report entitled "Lithuanian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"To sell to the state 670,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 2.56 million metric tons of milk, which will be 35,000 and 220,000 metric tons, respectively, more than the plan. To overfulfill targets for the purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, flax fiber, and eggs. On the basis of more efficient utilization of reclaimed lands, to attain the planned yields of agricultural crops from these lands. To achieve an average yield of 28-29 quintals of grain per hectare of the sown area and procure 16-17 quintals of feed units of coarse and succulent feeds per standard head of livestock. To raise milk yield per cow to 3,370 kg, eggs laid per hen to 245 eggs, and the delivery weight of young livestock to 420 kg."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word report entitled "Azerbaijan SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"To ensure a 22-percent increase in the volume of gross agricultural output compared with the average annual level in the 10th 5-Year Plan and to achieve greater crop yields and stockraising productivity. To overfulfill the set targets and sell to the state 320,000 metric tons of grain, 775,000 metric tons of raw cotton, 1.65 million metric tons of grapes, 635,000 metric tons of vegetables, 185,000 metric tons of fruit, 53,000 metric tons of tobacco, 29,000 metric tons of tea leaf, 55,000 metric tons of potatoes, 5,000 metric tons of mulberry silkworm cocoons, 139,000 metric tons of meat, 390,000 metric tons of milk, and 365 million eggs."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 January in its First Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,000-word report entitled "Moldavian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985." The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"To achieve a 5.5-percent increase in gross agricultural output and the production of livestock products. To overfulfill the plan and sell to the state 803,000 metric tons of grain, 192,000 metric tons of sunflowers, 2,805,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 1,232,000 metric tons of vegetables, 1,005,000 metric tons of fruit, 1.26 million metric tons of grapes, 910,000 metric tons of milk, 318,000 metric tons of meat, and 645 million eggs. To supply the country's cities and industrial centers with 833,000 metric tons of fruit and vegetables and 87,000 metric tons of fresh grapes."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word report entitled "Uzbek SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"To concentrate efforts on improving the quality of raw cotton and supply the state with 11,000 metric tons of fiber in excess of the plan.

"To ensure the purchase of 31,000 metric tons of mulberry silkworm cocoons, 1.82 million metric tons of vegetables, 665,000 metric tons of melons and gourds, 165,000 metric tons of potatoes, 985,000 metric tons of fruit and grapes, 335,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 920,000 metric tons of milk, and 1.15 million eggs."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 January in its First Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,000-word report entitled "Latvian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"To overfulfill plan targets and sell to the state 1.65 million metric tons of milk, 393,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 321,000 metric tons of grain, 287,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 301,000 metric tons of potatoes, 120,000 metric tons of vegetables, and 630 million eggs. To ensure a milk yield of 3,200 kg per cow. To conduct the livestock wintering in a well organized fashion. To procure no less than 16 quintals of feed units of coarse and succulent feed per standard head of livestock for the stabling period and, on the basis of the rational and economic use of feed, produce an additional 40,000 metric tons of milk and 4,000 metric tons of meat."

SOME SPRING CROP SEED PREPARATION LAGS BEHIND

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[Text] A routine session of the commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers for questions of the agro-industrial complex has heard a report on the work carried out in preparing spring crops, grain, and other crop seed for spring sowing.

It was noted that kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, and Latvia and in a number of RSFSR autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts have laid in the essential volume of high-quality variety seed to the full amount required.

At the same time, preparation of seed for spring sowing is being executed slowly on certain farms. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan particularly lag behind in this, as do the Far East, East Siberia, West Siberia, and the Urals Regions of the RSFSR.